IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,136.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

The abovementioned improved transit will commence from 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Dec.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. F. ... OM,
Bombay. S... ndent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SAILINGS, 1913-14.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
¶Trafford Hall .....A	5321	..	27th Dec.
City of Poona .....A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	31st Feb
City of Calcutta ..A & C	7630*	13th Mar	10th Mar
Trafford Hall ... .A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester. A & C	9661	....	25th Mar
City of Paris .....A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi ...A & C	7466	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore ...A & C	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May

¶Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	673	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	695	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga.....2,185 Mon. 15th Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Dumra...1,695 Thurs. 18th Dec. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 19th Dec. 7 a. m. direct.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 18th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Saturday 13th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 25th "
†Purnea	3206	" 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	" 22nd "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
13th December, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... "	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilning
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent
40, Church Gate Street

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th Jan. "
Graz	3905	.....	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	20th Feb.
Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Cleopatra	3999	R. Huber	20th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	R. Huber	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	20th May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste	,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back .	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about 1914.
Vorwaerts..	5990	S. Cliunak	6th Jany.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times; it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewelry would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the *diamond*, which signifies light, innocence, life and joy. The *ruby*—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The *sapphire*—all heavenly virtues. The *emerald*—hopes of immortality. The *pearl*—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £456,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON,

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet willbe forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG, Agent.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI

CHRISTMAS ORDERS
NOW REGISTERED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES.
XMAS CRACKERS.
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of gentlemen attending the LEVEE at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on the 13th instant, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

2. Gentlemen attending the Levee on the 13th December, 1913, in Motor Cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House but will be parked with other carriages according to the numbers allotted to them.

3. Gentlemen attending the Levee at Government House on the 13th December, 1913, in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to over-take carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the lower drive, when the carriages are being parked or when the guests are leaving Government House after the Levee.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 11th December, 1913.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place in the School, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1913, at 5 p. m.

The Committee's Report for the past year will be submitted and a Committee elected for the coming year.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Hill to distribute the prizes.

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

J. A. STEWART,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. Bombay Time, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1914, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL, etc., daily from the compound of the Bandora Slaughter Houses, during a period of 12 months from 1st March, 1914.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or public securities must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) after the acceptance of his tender making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest if in cash till the expiration of the contract period.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th December, 913.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
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The qualifications for the post are M. B. and B. S., of the University of Bombay or equivalent degree of Medicine and the degree of D. P. H., of any of the Universities of Great Britain.
Apply to the Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality before 15th January 1914.
By Order,
A. M. GANDHI,
Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 11th December, 1913.

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WILL shortly be REQUIRED, on the Staff of a leading Shanghai daily. Applicants must have had previous experience on a daily paper. Copies only of testimonials, if submitted, should be enclosed with application. Salary and residence; agreement for a term of years. Address Box 752, care of this Paper.

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DHUN BUILDING,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 4 P. M. (S. T.), in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Bros, in Sassoon Dock, at Colaba, on account of the concerned.
0284 V. B.—7 bales fine class Umras.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th December, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of one large lot of rich wearing apparels, such as white flannel suit, dress suit, grey suit, dark-tweed suit, blue and yellow serge suit, khaki shikar suit, waist coast, yellow alpaca coats, etc., etc., made by Asquith and Lord, Leach and Weborny, Robinson and Clever and London and English taliors, etc., shirts, collars, etc.
Also a few pieces of furniture such as blackwood mahogany drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass book case, marble top tepoy, engraving and pictures, ice box, brass and iron cots, Milner's safe, baba perambulators, one knitting machine. etc.
On account of the underwriters.
3 cases glass bangles.
AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-2, aged 10, reliable riding horse, believed sound, owner gone home.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—
As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are, therefore, very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	640	12	500	22	569
3	550	13	366	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	542	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, wheat, linseed, rapeseed, tilly, rice, castorseed, hurda, dhana and chillies in bags, bundles of bagging, boxes of iron nails, bundles of iron articles, boxes of oil, boxes of luggage, empty casks, bundles of picking cotton, lot of steel hoops, old records, lot of old tarpaulins, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc.,
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th December, 1913.

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PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
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Manager.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shivedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain R. W. Creagh, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 3,397 tons, Captain R. P. Williams, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Kuwait, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, sailed on Friday for Jeddah, with pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo mail and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain F. W. Atkin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah via Aden with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The steamer Cairnhill, 3,103 tons, Captain J. Moode, arrived in harbour on Thursday for Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Navarino, 3,300 tons, Captain C. Simple, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill..... R Navy
Sado .....Ortigao.....Portuguese Gunboat

IN STREAM.

Nurani.....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Cairhill.....3103 Moodee ... .
Navarino..... 3300 Semple ...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 12.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher ....
Athamas .....2476 Zarlies.....T M & Co
Albert Trevers...2445 Questa .....T M & Co
Baron Fairlie.. 2323 Foley .....W & A G & Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowell ... .P & O Co
Elgin.....2442 Potts .....W & A G & Co
Hoseinee .....994 Fanning...T Morrison & Co
Indo-Maru.....3972 Komiga.....N Y Kaisha
Inverness.... ...2410 Venns .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah...Jed T M & Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith...Jeddah...W M K
Kanakak .....2592 Hallinstead.....st O Co
Naicung .....2862 Nicol.....T M & Co
Orangemoor.....2576 Moffett.....W & A G & Co
Ormidale .....2305 Thomson . W & A G & Co
Ocda .....3410 Pittam.....M M & Co
Pundua.....2126 Hancock .....M M & Co
Persepolis .....2383 Sacher .....D N & Sons
Stephanotis . 2584 Goodridge ...A Yale & Co
Subedar.....3057 Crebbin ... .F M & Co
Seistan .....2711 Forbes.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	...Hull	21-12	... J Finlay & Co
B City of Norwich		...McMillan		41-17	Calcutta ... N F.....K N & Co
C&R Ockenfels		...3542	Dender	...Hamburg	..... 18-12...W & A G & Co
D and E Atilia		2065	Bestali	...Sydney	.. 1 -12 ... A L S N Co
G Mansuri		2042	Gore	. Jeddah	...15-12 ... T M & Co
H Homayun		...2154	Hannah	...Jed	...11-12 ... T M & Co
K Inaba Maru		...3837	Tominaga	.. Kobe	..... 14-12...N Y Kaisha
M India		4198	Talbot	.....	.....P & O Co
N St Feelans		...2307	Sutherland	. London	..... D Nanji & Sons
P Norfolk		2526	Buckley	...N F	.....N F... W & A G & Co
P Braunfels		...3558	Oltman	...Karachi	..15-12 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zorastrian		...2585	Osborne ..	Calcutta	..... 13-12...C M & Co
2 Devanha		...4185	Finney	...	...Shanghai ...31-12...P & O Co
3 Imani		2979	Lyons ..	Genoa	.....27-12 T Morrison & Co
4 Shwedagon		...1999	Creagh	...B P O & Co	
5 Hild		1144	Salvesen	.....	F P C & Co
5 Firenze		...2322	Mirto	...Genoa	...16-12... M Italiana
6 Transenfels		...3929	Metas	...Hamburg	26-12 W & A G & Co
7 Cliftonian		...2774	Jones	...15-12	Middlesbro W & A G & Co
8 Habsburg		2395	Seberich	...Trieste	... 16-12 A L S N Co
9 Trafford Hall		...3436	Main	.....	K N & Co
10&11 Olympia		.....	3269	Kinnaird	13-12 ...W & A G & Co
12 Egypt		4207	Summers	...Shanghai	...17-12 P & O Co
16 Lawoe		1817	C ates	...Jeddah	19-12 A S & Co
16 Liadala		...2783	Beresford	...Durban	...12-12 M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadurl	...829	Ahmed	...J Nager	.....11-21 ... Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebram	.....	N F .... N F .. Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Salsette	3391	Vins	..... P & O Co Officide
D&C Satranji	...547	Hossein	..... Repairing Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Nurani.....	Atkin	Jeddah, Nov30
	Coinhill	Moore	Calcutta, Dec 2
	Navarino.....	Semple.....	Calcutta, Dec1
12	Persia	Brad shaw...	London

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
12	Chindwara ..	Williams ..	Calcutta
	Kuwait.....	Brevis	Jeddah &c
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Shwedagon, Creagh, for Rangoon &c.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Rinaldo, for Hull.
Steamer Lawoe, for Jeddah.
Steamer Barala, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf
Steamer Subedar, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay Mails of November 29 arrived at London on the morning of the Dec 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, arrived at Liverpool from the Bombay afternoon left the ... Dec.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 11 bales wool, J Karra; 6 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1 pot rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—2 pots rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Cliftonian s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

Athamas s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, J Damji and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, M Valabdas.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Rinaldo s—2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Orangemoor s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 2,001 cwts jingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Orangemoor s—220 bales cotton, D Spinner and C.

Persepoli s—330 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co 220 bales cotton. The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Brounfels s—19 bales cow hides, Henry Gannon and Co.

Ockenfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 13 bales cotton, 120 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 1,000 cwts mowrasecd, 499 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 201 cwts nigerseed, Bauer and Krause

FOR GENOA.

Firenze s—425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,699 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Trafford Hall s—4,600 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,062 cwts linseed, A Blaschcck and Co.

Imani s—200 tons old iron, S Mamooji and Co; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 136 tons old iron, N Fatehally and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1 bundle woollen carpets, The Badische Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Egypt s—15 chests opium, G Kedarmal; 80 chests opium, H Rampratab; 150 cwts sharkfins, A Ghagla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru s—200 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, G G Kaisha 100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Indo Maru s—4,050 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 12.

Steamer Rinaldo from Hull via Karachi, Agents J Finlay and Co.—2,151 drums linseed oil, 103 cases and 4 casks colour 177 cases 447 drums and 1196 kegs paints, 280 drums soliqnumes, 290 drumes turpentine, 5 barrels soap, 150 cases confectionery, 240 bags farina, 918 barrels allum, 535 drums disinfectant fluid, 195 bales 2 cases and 171 rolls paper, 34 bundles strawboards, 990 bundles and 2,534 pieces planned boards, 16 sheets lead, 1,887 kegs 233 boxes and 100 packages nails, 100 bales cotton.

Steamer Lawoe from Jeddah and Aden, Agents, Dadamia Khandwani.—3 cases specie, 11 bundles cowhides, 200 bags sojee-khar.

Steamer Navarino from Calcutta, Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—7,550 tons Bengal coal.

Steamer Nurani from Jeddah, Agents, T Morrison and Co.—18 cases and 9 bundles specie, 21 bags gum googar, 8 bags gum hirabo.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	13	m 10	37	26	1
		11	46 a	29	2
Sun	14	m 11	18	26	4
Mon	15	m 0	23	29	5
		m 11	58	26	5
Tues.....	16	m 1	1	29	6
		0	41 a	26	4
Wed.....	17	m 1	40	29	3
		1	29 a	26	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat	13	5	2	20	1
		4	39 a	15	3
Sun	14	5	48	19	10
		5	16 a	15	0
Mon.....	15	m 6	23	19	8
		5	54 a	15	0
Tues.....	16	m 7	2	19	6
		6	34 a	15	4
Wed	17	m 7	43	19	5
		7	17 a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13 (Saturday)	do 7h. 2m.	do 6h. 3m.
14 (Sunday)	do 7h. 3m.	do 6h. 3m.
15 (Monday)	do 7h. 4m.	do 6h. 4m.
16 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 4m.	do 6h. 4m.
17 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 5m.	do 6h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Dec. 13th, 8h. 30·3m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 20th, 9h. 45·6m. p.m.; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 28·7m. p.m.

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled. It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind. Annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay 1st Extra Meeting, Mahaluxhmi Race Course, First race 3-15 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Expr ss ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do, do. for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on 1 r days only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(In force from 1st December 1913.)

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Oh you Women .....Lincke
Overture ...Banciten, Streiche .. Suppe
Valse Espagnola .....Torera .....Translateur
Selection from .....San Toy .....Jones
Idyll .....Evening Breeze .....Langey
Selection from .....The Girl on the Film .....Various
Two-Step ...Bustlin Billy.....Kaps

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. . Bonner, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Baudmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day ;—

March. .....Entry of the Gladiators...J. Fusik
Overture.....Morning, Noon and Night...Suppe
A Cornet Solo...Little Grey home in the West ... Lohr
B One-Step.....Handel WakesMorresey
Selection.....Pelissiana on Songs by late .....H. G. Pelissier
Valse .....The PinkLadyCaryll
Two Dances (from) .....Nell Gwn ...E. German
Selection .....TheBird on the Film.....Sirmay

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.—One pair of Persian Gazelles (*Gazella subguttcrossa*) has been presented to the Zoological Collection by Master Mehar B. M. Dalal.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Inaba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Egypt" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 17th December. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LAKSHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET FIRE RECALLED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, presided over by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board.

The Board considered a note submitted by the Chairman regarding the acquisition of the site of the Lakhshmidas Khimji cloth market which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Chairman said the area of the land was 1,350 square yards. The road intended to be built would be 120ft. long, and the estimated cost would be nearly Rs. 5,00,000.

The matter was adjourned for further details.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Sayabai, a Hindu girl, aged about 26 years.

It appears that the deceased was carrying a toddy pot on her head on Wednesday morning, and was proceeding along Bazar Gate street. One of two bullocks yoked to a cart which was following the woman knocked her down, she fell on her back, and the animal trod on her. The cart was pulled up and the deceased taken to the hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Thursday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Nov. 1913.	Total from 1st April to 28th Nov. 1913.	For week ending 29th Nov. 1912.	Total from 1st April to 29th Nov. 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	841	25	822
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	24	833	22	816
Vessels transported	...	847	20	576
Vessels attended to	9	64	4	69
Vessels warped...	...	9	1	45

TO GROW HAIR ON A BALD HEAD.

BY A SPECIALIST.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomforts. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness and is also unequalled for restoring grey hair to its original colour, and for destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy and can be put up by any chemist: Bay Rum 3 oz., Lavona de Composee 1 oz., Menthol Crystal 1-4 dram. If you wish it perfumed add half to one teaspoonful of French Fon Fleur Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. Cut this out and use it.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the above mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.

From Nov. 21 to Nov. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W J Keen	Mr L H Turner
Mr A J Chase	Mr W Troup
Mr R J Angus	Mr H W Pike
Mr A C Chatterjee	Mr H C Liddell
Mr M M S Gubbay	Mr H Walker
Mr A O Koreishi	Mr J D Way
Mr G R Duxbury	Mr E S Lloyd
Mr P L Bowers	Rev W Muspratt
Mr G E Lillie	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W B Harvey, 3 mo M C	Mr A J Gibson, 2 mo
Mr A W Barnicott, 2 days	Mr R Greene, 3 mo
Mr F E Bader, 4 mo M C	Mr R Haines, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURNS.

Mr A Augustine	Mr F W Finn
Mr C B Smales	Mr W B Thomson.
Mr H P V Townend	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 13th December, 1913

326 Parade—Saturday 13th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

327 Viceroy's Competition.—The Second Stage of the Viceroys Competition will be fired on Sunday next 14th instant, on the G. I. P. Ry. Range at Ghat Kopar.

328. Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 15th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 13th December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for Fort Contingent—Sergt A. E. Baird.

Orderly N. C. Officer Salsette Detachment.—Corpl. H. S. Lodge.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted for Class Firing to "B" Troop this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m., and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 13th December, 1913.

1361.—The 5th Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head Quarters on Monday the 15th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject—Fire Discipline and Control.

1362. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 15th instant at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1363. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne. at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 16th instant at 6-45 p.m

1364 Parade.—Wednesday the 17th instant, Commanding Officer's Parade Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Shorts with Caps.

1365 Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1366 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1367 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"E" Company on 14th instant.
"D" Coy on 18th instant.
"F" Coy on 21st instant.

1368 Transfer.—No 6406 Vol L C Margolionth, "G" Coy is transferred to Reserve Company from this date.

"A" Coy on 16th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE WEATHER.

NEARLY GENERAL RAIN IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the area between the Hills and the line from Peshawar through Delhi to Benares. The chief falls were Delhi, Patna, Benares, Mainpuri, Meerut, Roorkee, Nowgong and Lahore 1-4 in. each. Dhera Dhun, 1 in. Mukteswar 1 1-2 in. Mussoorie 2 in. Allahabad, Amballa, Sialkot, and Murree 1-2 inch; Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, and Simla, 1 in. each and Cherat 3-4 in.

The disturbance is moving rapidly and is now near Benares so that the area of rainfall is likely to move eastwards.

To-day the weather is again disturbed in Persia, probably indicating the presence of another disturbance travelling towards Northern India.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall into North-east India and decrease in the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Sushire (11th)	63·0	51·8	...	3·59
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat (11th)	82·3	71·1	...	0.00
Multan ...	72·3	48·5	...	0·08
Rawalpindi ...	54·9	48·1	1·13	1·29
Lahore ...	59·4	52·7	0·18	0·28
Sirsa	74·3	45·0	...	0·65
Ambala ...	57·5	51·9	0·60	0·72
Delhi ...	69·0	49·8	0·30	0·48
Agra ...	84·5	58·5	0·06	0·09
Mainpuri ...	84·8	59·1	0·24	0 26
Jhansi ...	84·6	62·5	...	0·37
Cawnpore ...	80·6	56·5	...	0·02
Allahabad ...	82·1	58·5	0·45	0 62
Jacobabad ...	74·1	55·7	...	1·30
Karachi ...	80·5	63·0	...	0·17
Ajmer ...	76·6	58·0	0·11	2·34
Jaipur ...	79·2	56·6	0·01	0·86
Kotah ...	85·6	62·6	...	1·03
Bhuj ...	85·0	67·0	...	0 03
Dwarka ...	81·8	73·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	77·6	67·3	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	83·1	64·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	83·5	64·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	85 9	65·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	84·6	65·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	83·8	55·9	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	78·9	56·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	84·6	60·1	...	0·20
Jubbulpore ...	83·8	5a·3	...	0·92
Saugor ...	82·3	60 1	0·01	0·75
Hoshangabad ...	86·1	60 4	...	0·77
Khandwa ...	89·7	62·1	...	...
Akola ...	91·2	62·5	...	0·49
Amraoti ...	87 3	63·8	...	1·31
Nagpur ...	85·6	64·3	...	0·85
Chanda ...	87·5	63·0	...	0·37
Raipur ...	81·7	60·6	...	1·26
BOMBAY ...	84·3	71·4	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	67·4	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·6	71·2	...	...
Karwar ...	89·7	65·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·9	56·6	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	87·1	54·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	89·0	59·8	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·3	64·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	88·2	62·8	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	84·3	56·5	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	88·4	57·5	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	88·9	61·7	...	0·02
Hyderabad ...	85·8	62·2	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	91·3	68·8	...	0·93
Calicut ...	87·3	68 1	...	4 67
Cochin ...	89·7	69·7	...	4·41
Colombo ...	81·0	74·0	0·03	21·49
Masulipatam ...	85·2	67·2	...	...
Bellary ...	89·5	62·3	...	0·04
Cuddapah ...	86·0	62·5	...	3·09
Madras ...	84·5	67·5	...	25·80
Bangalore ...	81·8	56 3	...	0·30
Coimbatore ...	83·4	59·5	...	4.50
Trichinopoly ...	84·1	67·8	...	8·27
Negapatam ...	81·7	70·7	...	49·21

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 12th December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1·13", Lahore 0·18", Ambala 0·60" and Delhi 0·30". Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab, clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall; night temperature is in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·24" and Allahabad 0·45". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures continue higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·11" af rain. Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north-western districts of Rajputana has caused nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab and local rain in the United Provinces and east Rajputana. It has moved to the neighbourhood of Mainpuri. Conditions appear to be becoming again unsettled in the Persian area.

Local rain is likely in the south United Provinces and some showers in the east Punjab and possibly in the extreme south.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

3rd Sunday in Advent.

14th December, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E. flat. Hymns 50, 193, 554, 551 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A.—Hymns 51, 355, 203. Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Hospital Nursing Association. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany 8 a. m. Choral Eucharirt, and Sermon, 10-30 a. m. children's Service, 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. J. Aikman Wilson 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion, 8-30 a. m. Matins (Choral) and Sermon, 5-15 p. m. Sunday School, 6-30 p m. Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplain, Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. Morning 9-30 a.m.; Evening 6-30 p.m. Psalm 61 (Salzburg).

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. M Gray.

"S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a.m. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p. m. Rev. Arthur French of the S. P. G. will preach. Collection for the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 11. BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pluses.	Minuses.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72		unchgd
2 do. Rentes	83		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	83		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 3-4		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	26 13-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	57 7-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·31 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·25		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 3-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ·77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 87 days sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-31 unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Steady—Buyers at the rates.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...£35,630,000 Unchanged
Public Deposits..£ 7 900,000 Inc. £ 100,000
Other Deposits..£33,500,000 Dec. £ 400,000
Govt. Securities..£11,200,000 Unchanged
Other Securities..£27,500,000 Dec. £ 40,000
Notes and Coin..£26,500,000 Inc. £,230,000

The Bank Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Good business done. Easier.
Futures ...Quiet.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 13,000
Mid-Americans ...7·24—05
Egyptian F. F. Brown ...10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·92 —02	6·92 —02	6·91 —02
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·93 —02	6·93 —01	6·92 —02
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
6·89 —02	6·87 —01	6·74 unchgd	6·52 +02

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·91 May 12·91.
New York official noon call Mar. 12·87 May 12·90.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·20 May 13·27.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	43,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	66,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
Exports to Continent ...	25,000
Spot Cotton	13·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of March 12·97—01
Futures—Month of May 12·90—02

Advanced on Receipts running below expectation and declined later owing to reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of March ..12·19—02
Futures month of May. 12·28—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ..Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ..Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 unchgd
Do. Months ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Victorian ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per ex-ship ... 53
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs. 85 per ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... ...
Do. Name of Ports ... ...
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2 +1-2d
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta 47 3+6d
Do. Months ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 45+3-4
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. Firm.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market .. 26-14-0 -0-0-6
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ..3—1-4d.
Dec.-Jan.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£65 3-4 +3-8
Copper Braziers ...£81 1-4 +1-4
Yellow Metal ...7d unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Strathfillan."

SKINS.

Goat skin sale closed to-day barely steady.
Goat skins sold 9,50,000.
Goat skins Madras par to a penny lower.
Goat skins Bombay 1-2 to a penny higher.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a good demand.
Sheep skins Madras a penny higher.

SUGAR:—

German granulated sugar
C & F India Arrivals ..12 6 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 0 1-2 +1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
9 5 1-2 unchgd—May
Tone—Opened flat. Closed steady.
E A & & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 3 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Unchanged quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ...11 3 3-4 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Still nothing doing.

SUGAR CROP

The Cuban Sugar Crop is estimated at 2,570,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] Dec. 12th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullion	37600	London	H'kong Bank
Sovs	22800	do	do
8 Boxes Sovs	600000	Alexandria	do
10 Boxes Sovs	753000	do	National Bank
12 Boxes Bullion	902400	London	Chartered Bank
4 Boxes Bullion	172800	do	Mercantile Bank
20 Boxes Sovs	15000 0	Port Said	do
20 Boxes Bullion	1105920	London	National Bank
Sovs	12000	do	do
10 Boxes Bullion	476250	do	Sept P& S Co
30 Boxes Sovs	2250000	Port Said	Chartered Bank

EXPORT BARS OF SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	37	48,106
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	23	26,183

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 31st Oct. 5 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 1st Oct 6 ,,

EXCHANGE:—

The market remains unchanged with little doing.

We quote—

T T on London Ready ...1s 4 1-16d to 3-32d.
Demand draft Mdl ...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 m the sight ...1s 4 3-8d
Do Forward ...1s 4 5-16d Mar.
Do France Ready..172
Do Marks ,, ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight ..1s 3-4
Shanghai ,, ...1 2
Japan ,, ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 1-2 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the Settlement and has advanced during the day, closing as under.

We quote—

Cash ...Rs. 95 9 0 to 95 10 0
Settlement ...Rs. 95 8 0 to 95 9 0

BULLION:—

There was no change in the London market for bar silver yesterday. The local market opened at 67 3-4 ex duty for the first settlement and closes steadier as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian Gold	,, 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	16	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	67	14 0
1st Settlement	67	14 0
2nd Settlement	68	1 0
Silver (com duty)		
Ready	77	4 0
1st Settlement	,, 77	4 0
2nd Settlement	,, 77	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, allotments were made of 1. 80 lakhs bill and 78 20 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32. respectively, tenders receiving 45 per cent. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 21st November and arrived to-day with the mails of the 28th November brings £20,000 Silver £180,000 bar gold for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	6,20,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	8,00,000
Madras ...	... ,,	3,30,000
Total...	,,	17,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th November and comes with the mail of the 5th, December brings £190,000 Silver and £160,000 bar gold for Bombay; as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	20,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	5,00,000
Madras ...	... ,,	1,90,000
Total ..	,,	7,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th December and comes with the mail of the 12th December brings £80,000 Silver, £170,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,20,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	10,000
Madras ...	... ,,	40,000
Total ..	,,	2,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	4,00,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	4,38,000
Sundries ...	16,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	5,59,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	11,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,60,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,39,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	12 27,000
Bullion	.....	39,000
Balance with other Banks	2,14,000	.....
Sundries	50,000	.....
Cash	31,000	...

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913.	Bales. 1912.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	19,523‖	68,174	+ 37,060
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 11th Dec. ...	623,584	279,871	+343713
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	11,950	2,701	+ 7,959
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	1,005	407	+ 598
Total ...	12,685	4,108	+ 8,557
Total Shipment from 1st Sep to 11th Dec			
Europe... ...	276,743	62,755	+183588
China ...	7,442	1,004	+ 6,438
Japan ...	131,122	36,886	+ 94,236
Coast Ports ...	4,005	4,222	+ 220
Total	339,870	04,838	+2849‖2
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	6,831	4,013	+ 2,718
	17,319	17,55‖	+ 57

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept to 22nd Nov 1913 3,959 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept to 29th Nov. 1913 2,762 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913 to 11th Dec., 1913 ...	623,584
	1,248,584
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 11th Dec., 1913 ...	389,870
	858,714
Less Afloat	24,447
	834,267
Less Estimated mill consumption	309,000
	525,267
Less up-country by rail ...	6,721
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 5th Dec. 1913. ...	518,543
Difference since last week ...	+60,640

Receipts of various growths of Cotton a Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	28,582	87,154	28,628
Central India.	3,253	10,094	226
Barsee and Nagar ...	10,351	20,857	8,205
Berar ...	16,011	68,576	26,924
Central Provinces ...	8,637	37,394	8,916
Total Oomras	66,834	224,075	74,899
Dholleras ...	2,220	19,155	3,031
Broach ...	83	1,648	5
Compts and Dharwar ...	690	43,864	11,6 1
Westerns ...	899	14,747	23,615
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	29,357	293,471	140,523
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	317	15,228	4,139
Sind ...	2,127	8,397	8,642
Persian ...	2	134	653
American ...	.....	2,180	13,688
Egyptian ...	.....	237	571
Other sorts ...	.....	251	499
Total ...	105,234	623,584	2,79,371

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There is little of importance after the Ginners report to review in the home markets during the past week. Fluctuations have been narrow and the result of the week will be seen in the appended table. The next item of importance will be the publication of the Bureau estimate of the crop, which will reach us tomorrow but its effect on the market remains to be seen. Generally speaking a crop of 14 1-4 million bales is now favoured, and it should be borne in mind that the figures of the Bureau estimate are exclusive of that doubful quantity "linters," while other estimates include linters. So far as we can see there is nothing in the general aspect of the market at the moment to warrent any particular change one way or the other, but we continue to believe in an improvement as the season progresses. The Bureau estimate may, however, be a Surprise.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	13·12	12 97	—·15
,, May.	13 06 position	12 90 position	—·16
Spot	13·50	13·40	—·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	13·32	13·19	—·13
,, May.	13·39 position	12·25 position	—·14
Spot	13 3-16	13 1-8	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar.	7·00	6·92	—·08
,, Apl.-May.	7 00	6·93	—·07
Spot	7·33	7·24	—·09

The local market has fluctuated slightly but the tone has been good throughout the week. This is partly owing to the withdrawal of export houses as sellers of Oomras Previously the up country markets had been practically in the hands of shipping firms with up country agencies, their facilities for financing having stood them in good stead during the recent financial crisis, which affected native dealers so much. The late rains in the Berars and Central Provinces have caused a cessation of sales by exporters and as the bazaar was previously absorbing the contracts offered, and is disinclined to sell, the market has taken a steadier tone. Japan has also come out as a buyer. Business is never at a standstill for forward delivery and a certain amounted has been placed, but with freer sellers a large business would be probably have been put through. As it is, ready cotton has been in good demand and the daily turnover during the week has been fair. Prices have improved.

LATER.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Featureless market. Market awaiting Agricultural Bureau Report." New York:—"Narrow featurless market. Average guess of Bureau of 104 members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 13,618,000 bales.

GRUNING AND Co:—"Market awaiting Bureau Report. Forecast of Agricultural Bureau is 13,600,000."

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	324	Mar.
Good do do ...	313	,,
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	296-7	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	293	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal ...	288	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon P.	285	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola	276-7	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	279	,,
F. G. ,, Khandesh ...	243-4	,,
Fine ,, Mathia ...	25·-2	,,
,, ,, Bengal ...	233-4	Dec.
,, ,, do ...	236	Jan.
F. G. Bengal ...	220	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone ... Barely steady.
Estimated Sales ... 12,000
Total Imports ... 53,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·92 unchgd	6·92 unchgd	6·92 unchgd
March-April	April-May	May-June
6·94 +01	6·94 +01	6·93 +01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·91 +01	6·87 unchgd	6·74 unchgd

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the week and the following business is reported:—

Hull:—154 tons December at 14s. light seeds. 3,500 tons January and 3,500 tons February at 13s. 6d. light seeds 600 tons April at 13s. light seeds.

London:—1,500 tons January at 14s light seeds.

Liverpool Marseilles:—800 tons March at 14s. light seeds, 14s. 6d. seeds cotton, 15s. wheat.

Antwerp:—750 tons January and 500 tons February at 13s light seeds, 15s. seeds cotton.

Dunkirk:—500 tons December at 14s. light seed, 16s. seeds cotton. 500 tons January and about 1,200 tons February at 13s 6d. light seeds, 15s. 6d. seeds cotton.

Genoa:—250 tons February March at 15s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton.

Fixtures:—The following are reported:—

S. S. "Eir":—December at 18s. 6d. one p. p. 19s. two p. p.

S.S. "Imani":—December at 18s. 3d. Genoa.

S.S. Errington Court:—January at 18s. 6d. for Antwerp.

S. S. "Stylianibelos":—December-January at 19s. 3d. for two Northern ports.

The following are the rates:—

December-January	seeds	cotton	s. c.
Antwerp	13s 6d l. s.	15s 6d	s. c.
Hull	13 6d ,,	...	
Dunkirk	13s 6d ,,	15s 6d	,,
Hamburg	14s ,,	16s	,,
Genoa	15s 6d ,,	16s 6d	,,
London	14s 6d ,,	16s 6d	,,
Liverpool	14s ,,	13s	,,
Marseilles	14s ,,	16s	,,
Havre	16s ,,	17s	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912
Wheat	7,697,150	6,3 4,666
Linseed	4,507,429	3,920,235
Rape, Rai ...	1,089,318	1,171,707
Gingelly seed ...	1,994,881	952,132
Poppy seed	406,018	338,378
Groundnuts ...	1,07 ,360	933,917
Castor seed ...	2,1 5,417	1,542,708
Rice.....	4,637,849	3,871,154
Myrabolams ...	806,350	812,933
Cotton-seed.....	4,165,957	2,714,324
Mowraseed	629,006	234,080
Gram	944,816	1,822,790
Jowar.....	850,935	1,032930
Maize	9,935	396, 54
Barley	237,272	*.09,596

* Since 1st July, 1913.

LINSEED:—

In sympathy with home advices the market has firmed up during the week. There has been a fair enquiry for shipment and ready staff has changed hands at current rates. In new crop a moderate business has been done. At the close the tone of the market is firm.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 15 0	B.T.
December ...	,, 8 7 6	R.T.
May. ...	,, 9 2 6	...

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady, but there is little enquiry at present.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore	7 12 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	9 0 0	B.T.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 615	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,08,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,535	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	59	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	34,539	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£59	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,000	£7,993	£4	7¼	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2 050,000	$125	£30	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,33,425	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A } £375,000B } k	£415,000	£30,105	{ £12½ £12½ }	{ £21½ £21½ }	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	610	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	39,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	685
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	135
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	114
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	109
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	127

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	27
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	26

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c. 1907	p. c. 1910	p. c. 1911	p. c. 1912	p. c. 1913
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	730	140	52-5	53-5	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,00,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910e	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—294	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	220	39,249	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,81,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,335	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-3	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	93,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	1,8 0	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	10½	4,531	* 4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Graves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,934	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,48,200	...	46,194b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Graves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,05, 00c	...	250	405	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps 50ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tulsidas and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-5	30ps	...	...	...	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	33,65,053	500	695	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,315	7,036-c.-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	980	33016-4-2 x. d.	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,00,500	...	60,78,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,700	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	94	267-4-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tulsidas and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	133½	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	805	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,356-4-8 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld.	11,15,900g	...	7,52,933	20,22,363	...	60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d.	252½	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	20,0 ,000	22,65,799	250	285	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000g	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,58,556	...	1,000	475 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,221-14-5	0 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Gaulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Broul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Broul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-1-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Broul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Broul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,508 6-1	...	...	...	...	...
Khanga n Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Broul and Co ...	96,000	...	29513-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	36	24

INDISPUTABLE PROOF
OF
Harichand's Superiority
OVER ALL OTHER SAFE-MAKERS.

IN the DISASTROUS FIRES which completely destroyed the LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI CLOTH MARKET and the premises of Messrs EWART LATHAM & Co., several safes of different well-known makes both European and Indian, were reduced to ashes, while all the HARICHAND SAFES so SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED the fires that their contents were found to be ABSOLUTELY INTACT. For this, Harichand Mancharam & Co., have received, unsolicited, a number of testimonials for only one of which space could be found below.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
BOMBAY, 4th December, 1913.

To

Messrs. **Harichand Mancharam & Co.**

"GENTLEMEN,

We have the pleasure in informing you that an iron safe manufactured by you which we had purchased twenty (20) years ago, and in which we had kept books of account and valuable documents, SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED the devastating fire which recently burnt down the LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI CLOTH MARKET. All the contents of the safe were found to be ABSOLUTELY INTACT—a fact which greatly redounds to your credit as successful manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES."

Yours faithfully,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Brown Delhi May 9 0 6 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. There is little or no demand for export.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pirsi 85 p. c.*	5 7 0	R. T.
White Delhi, May ...	5 13 0	...

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is quiet and Bold white 85 per cent is easier, though other prices show little change.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 57 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	— „ 48 8 0	
Yellow Hinguaghat	„ 62 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Quiet but steady. Little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 10 12 0	B.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold.. ...	... Rs. 48 8 0	
Small.. ...	... „ 47 8 0	

CASTORSEED :—

The market is quiet with a small demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 34 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

This market is also quiet.

We quote:—

Ready...Rs.	24 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Steady with a moderate business.

We quote:—

Ready....	... Rs. 8 8 0	B. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	... 105,234	bales.
Wheat ...	... 64,373	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 26,075	„
Rapeseed ...	... 1,871	„
Gingellyseed ...	... 129,303	„
Poppyseed ...	... 20	„
Groundnuts ...	... 91,311	„
Castorseed ...	... 20,989	„
Rice ...	... 112,695	„
Myrabolams...	... 9,113	„
Cottonseed ...	... 208,717	„
Mowrasseed ...	... 7,844	„
Gram ...	... 14,978	„
Jowrar ...	... 13,890	„
Maize ...	... 31	„
Barley ...	... 2,488	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White goods :—The market continues extremely quiet.

Grey goods :—The market continues quiet with very little doing.

Prints and dyed goods:—The market continues very quiet. Prices on the other side are going down. There is little or no forward business.

Turkey Red plains and Dhooties :—The home market is quiet and unchanged but the tendency is in favour of buyers. The local market is dull, with no demand.

Turkey Red Prints :—The market here is very dull. Home prices are steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home Market has shown further easiness during the week and this has had a depressing effect here. No business is possible for some time to come.—

LOCAL YARNS.

There is still little movement in this market, but the tone continues steady and spinners are awaiting a demand from China which may spring up at any time. At present however there is no sign of life in that market. A few sales of 10's and 12's are reported but business is trifling.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tons.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6 0 2	
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	„ 5 12 2	
Chester Brand ..... 75°		
Abel A'cas	„ 5 2 2	
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'cas	„ 5 0 2	
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4 15 2	
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4 15 2	
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4 6 0	
Elephant Brand	per 2 tins	
Bulk in tins .....125°	4 6 0	
Elephant Brand	per 8 l. Imp. gals.	
Bulk without tins ...125°	„ 3 12 0	
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„ 4 6 0	

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 14 0	
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0	
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0	
Deer Brand New Tins per pair...	4 6 0	
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 7 6	
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 1 6	
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6	
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6	
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 9 0	
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0	
Anchor cases per case ...	5 1 0	
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 15 0	

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.	
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0	
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0	
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 6 0	
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 12 0	
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6	
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6	
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0	
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6	
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0	

SHARES.

The market is dull and rates are nearly unchanged with small transactions reported. Bank of Bombay shares during the middle of the week dropped to Rs. 1,500 and at the close have again improved to Rs. 1,535, Bank of India have kept at and about Rs. 59, Eastern Bank have improved to Rs. 71, Central Bank of India shares have changed hands at Rs. 12. In Mill Companies Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 430, Central India at Rs. 1,800, Crescents are steady at Rs. 101 1-4, Currimbhais at Rs. 192 1-2, Davids at Rs. 415, Fazulbhais at about Rs. 400, Finlays at Rs. 280, Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs. 90, Kohinoors at Rs. 695, Khattau Makanji Mill shares at Rs. 1,315, Manekji Petits have changed hands at Rs. 1,990, Morarji Goculdas are at Rs. 2,700, Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 980, New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 190, Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,020, Swans are unchanged at Rs. 252 1-2, Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 1,425. Press shares are neglected and there is not much doing in them. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 735, Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 227 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 252 1-2. Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 194 and preference shares at Rs. 169 1-2, Shivrajpur are quiet at Rs. 20 1-2, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are at Rs. 800, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are at Rs. 1,340, Tata I and S Company Ld., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 71 1-2, preference shares are quite at Rs. 165, deferred shares are unchanged at Rs. 113, Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Company Ld. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 950, and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 650. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are in demand at Rs. 575, Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 652 1-2, Amritsar Pattis are quiet at Rs. 136, Central Provinces have declined to Rs. 113, Guzerat Railways to Rs. 109 to Rs. 110, Sasa Sirajganj are quiet at 1 premium and Mundree Boon at 1 premium. The rests are unchanged at previous quotations.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

EUROPEAN CONVICT'S APPEAL.

An appeal preferred by a European convict, named W. H. Morris, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused, while the Government pleader represented the Crown.

The appellant was convicted of the theft of 230 sovereigns and a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 3,525, belonging to Tereza Grande. When the accused was searched by the police, currency notes for Rs. 35 and Rs. 5 in cash were found in his possession.

On being charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, accused declared that the sovereigns had been deposited with him for safe custody and denied all knowledge of the watch and chains.

The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to a year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo an additional sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel for the accused, confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to one of six months, the fine being ordered to stand.

SUIT BY OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE FAILS.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of a suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna against Manordas Harakhchand and others in which the plaintiff prayed that the first defendant might be ordered to account for 392 cases of tea an loaf sugar alleged to have been purchased by the first defendant from the firm of Vithaldas Gordhandas, and 208 cases of tea alleged to have been purchased by him at auction sale held by the receiver in suit No.745 of 1907, or the sale proceeds thereof, and to handover to the plaintiff so much of the tea and sugar as might be now in his possession and so pay to the plaintiff the sale proceeds, or the price of the remaining tea and sugar; in the alternative the first defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 29,500 with interests and costs.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchordas appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, defended.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is the assignee of the estate and effects of Cursondas Gordhandas and Vithaldas Gordhandas, who are insolvents, and who carried on business in tea and sugar in partnership with Amerchand Nathu, in the name of Vithaldas Gordhandas. Amerchand died intestate in March, 1912, leaving his widow Godavri, the second defendant, as his heir.

Vithaldas Gordhandas also carried on business in green tea in partnership with the third defendant Nazarali Manjibhai. On January 27th, 1912, Vithaldas and Cursondas filed their petition in insolvency and all their estate and effects thereupon rested in the plaintiff.

In 1906, it was also stated in the plaint, the insolvents and Amerchand Nathu were heavily indebted to Manjibhai Currimbhai, who filed a suit against his debtors in the High Court, and the firm of Vithaldas filed a suit against Manjibhai. The object of the latter suit, it is alleged, was to delay and defeat Manjibhai in recovering his claims. The suits were consolidated and a decree was passed in favour of Manjibhai for Rs. 43,231, with costs, on October 7, 1909. On November 21, 1909, Manjibhai attached certain teas and loaf sugar in a godown near Mooljı Jetha Market in execution of his decree. The first defendant thereupon claimed the attached goods as his own and issued a summons to raise the attachment. Manjibhai filed a suit to have it declared that the attached goods belonged to his judgment debtors.

In the course of the proceedings in the suit it appeared that the first defendant alleged that he had bought 276 cases of tea from the firm of Vithaldas on October 18, 1906, for Rs 7,700-9-0; 31 cases of tea on November 24, 1906, for Rs. 864-7-0; 42 cases of tea and loaf sugar on October 6, 1909, for Rs. 668-12-0, and that he had bought 208 cases of tea at the auction sale of the teas belonging to the green tea partnership held by the receiver appointed in suit No.745 of 1907 on January 22, 1908, and that the goods attached formed part of the goods alleged to have been purchased by him. The plaintiff said that the first defendant never purchased any tea or loaf sugar from the insolvents' firm and the purchaser at the auction sale in his name was merely as a nominee of the insolvents' firm.

It was contended that the first defendant was liable to account to the plaintiff for the tea and loaf sugar or the sale proceeds thereof or to pay to him Rs. 29,500 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The second and third defendants were duly requested by the plaintiff to join as party plaintiffs but they having neglected to consent to do so, they were made party defendants.

The first defendant, in his statement, denied that suit No. 745 of 1907, was filed with the object of delaying and defeating Manjibhai in recovering his claims. It was true he had bought cases of tea from the firm of Vithaldas Gordhandas, but it was not true, as alleged by the plaintiff, that he (defendant) never purchased tea or loaf sugar from the insolvent firm. He further denied that he purchased at the auction sale in his name merely as a nominee of his insolvent firm. His purchase then was *bona fide* and on his own behalf. He further stated that the value of the goods was not Rs. 29,500 as alleged, but Rs. 17,447-8-3 including the goods purchased at auction sale. He was therefore not liable to account to the plaintiff for the tea and loaf sugar or to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 29,500. He submitted that the claim was barred by the Law of Limitation and should be dismissed with costs.

After hearing counsel on both sides, his lordship dismissed the suit and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the first defendant.

WIDOW'S ORNAMENTS.

RASCALLY ATTEMPT TO ROB A MINOR.

In the suit filed by Nandibai, window of Damodar Soonderdas, against Vasonji Haridas and five others, to recover possession of her ornaments with Rs. 3,000 as damages for wrongful detention of ornaments, Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment yesterday the fourth defendant having withdrawn from the case on the advice of his consel, Mr. Jardine.

His lordship remarked that the whole course of the trial had convinced him that there had been a mean and rascally attempt on the part of all the principal so-called defendants to rob a minor Hindu widow of her chief, if not her only wealth, her ornaments. His lordship had not the least doubt that the deposit was made by the plaintiff and that the entire story of the deposit by a deceased woman Adhibai was an invention of the defendants 1, 2 and 3, who had been in collusion playing the game of defendant No. 4 throughout. His lordship therefore ordered the ornaments of the plaintiff, which were in the hands of the receiver, to be immediately delivered to the next friend of the plaintiff as also the ornaments belonging to her minor daughter Gomtibai. Defendants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were directed to pay all the costs of the plaintiff as well as the receiver's commission.

CLAIM AGAINST A SOLICITOR

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Mr. Fredrick Hannibal de Britto, a retired Bench Clerk of the Bombay High Court and now a coal merchant, against Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, solicitor, a member of the firm of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as damages for the defendant's alleged neglect of duty. He further claimed that the defendant might be ordered to return to him Rs. 400 fraudulently retained by him.

Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Mantri and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Inverarity.

The plaintiff said he had instructed the defendant's firm to file and conduct a suit against the Bengal Coal Company for damages for breach of contract. The suit was dismissed and the plaintiff filed an appeal. The appeal was also dismissed owing to the negligence of the defendant's firm in not putting in and proving at the proper time certain important document on which the whole suit depended. Owing to the dismissal of the suit and appeal certain costs became payable by the plaintiff to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, who were the attorneys of the defendants and respondants in the suit and appeal. The defendant, knowing well that the suit and appeal were lost owing to the negligence of the firm, offered to the plaintiff to pay the cost of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, and also offered the plaintiff not to charge the costs due to his firm. The plaintiff accepted the defendant's offer but said he would pay something to the defendant's firm for their costs. The arrangement was that the defendant should pay the costs due to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, and that plaintiff should pay to the defendant Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month towards the same and that until repayment of the amount the defendant should have a charge on certain immovable properties of the plaintiff, the documents of which had been already delivered. The arrangement was confirmed by a letter of February 1, 1913. In pursuance of the arrangement the plaintiff paid to the defendant Rs. 200 on February 1, 1913 and a further sum of Rs. 200 on February 18 last. Notwithstanding the arrangement the defendant did not pay the amount due to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, who took out a warrant of arrest against the plaintiff. The plaintiff therefore sent five persons to make inquiries on his behalf as to what the defendant had done. The defendant made promises of payment but failed to keep them. Subsequently the plaintiff was arrested and he paid the amount to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

The material allegations of the plaintiff were denied by the defendant in his statement.

The evidence of the plaintiff was then led and was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

POLICE COURTS.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a trade mark case in which Virji Hirji, of a firm known as C. K. L. M and Co., charged Bapulal Chunilal with counterfeiting their trade mark.

Mr. D. G. Irani of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complainants said they imported, through Messrs. Graham and Co., certain printed handkerchiefs bearing certain numbers and goods bearing these numbers were known to belong to them. Latterly it was discovered that the accused sold certain handkerchiefs bearing these numbers which it was alleged were counterfeit.

Mr. Irani said that numerals were recognised as trade mark, both in England and India, provided the numbers were arbitrary and were so associated with the firm importing and selling the goods as to represent to ordinary purchasers that they were the goods of the particular firm importing and selling the same. He quoted authorities in support of his contention.

At this stage Mr. Godinho said the accused pleaded guilty and tendered his apology for using the complainants' trade mark and undertook to cancell all the numbers objected to on the goods he imported in the presence of the complainant and requested the Court to deal leniently with the accused.

Mr. Irani then said that under the circumtances he would not press for a heavy sentence.

His Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 50 and ordered the accused to cancel the numbers on the goods in the presence of the complainant.

COMPLAINT FROM EAST AFRICA.

At the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Haji Aboo and Haji Aboo Haji Habib, Mahomedans, carrying on business as merchants and commission agents, were charged with breach of trust in respect of several amounts overcharged by them to Tayeb Seesoo, who carries on business at Beira, East Africa.

The complainants' case was that the accused were their commission agents in Bombay, the commission being fixed at one per cent on all sales, and two per cent on all purchases made for them. It was arranged to allow interest on money used for the complainants' business by the accused. In 1910 the accused's appointment was revoked. The accused were often asked to render accounts of their dealing with the firm and to produce vouchers. They did not do so but filed a suit in the High Court claiming commission, alleged to be due. A counter-claim was made by the complainants and the High Court ordered an inspection of their books. While that inspection was in progress the complainants alleged that they found the accused had overcharged them in respect of several items.

Evidence was recorded and the hearing adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarty charged Baboo Din Mohamed with being in possession of 5 grains of cocaine and two other men named Sukia Gungaram and Abdul Rehman with being in possession of smaller quantities.

The first accused was fined Rs. 30 and the two others Rs. 15 and 10, respectively.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Manga Boodia, tindal of prow No. 4665 and six other tindalas were charged before Mr. Frank Oliviery, Third Presidency Magistrate, with sailing their vessels in the harbour without regulation lights. The accused pleaded "guilty." The first was fined Rs. 15 and the others Rs. 5 each.

"LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Nov. 25.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Major Ll G Jones, D S O, King's (Liverpool Regt), to be a Staff Capt, vice Major W A Payn, King's (Shropshire Light Inf) (Nov 17.)

Establishments.

Army Service Corps Training Establishment—Lieut-Col F M Wilson, Army Service Corps, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Col W G B Boyce, DSO., (Aug 16).

Cavalry.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt S G Bates is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (Nov 1); Capt G L T G Meyrick retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 559 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913 (Nov. 26.)

14th (King's)Hussars—Lieut E N Nicholson resigns his commission Nov 26; Sec Lieut G G Moule to be Lieut (Nov 26).

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars—Sec Lieut C T Taylor to be Lieut. (July 18.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut G C Shaw is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 312 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913 (Sept 2.)

Royal Garrison Art.—Superny. Lieut W B Rowe is restored to the establishment (Nov 7); Capt W N Leggett to be Adj, vice W B Rowe (Nov 7.)

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Railway Companies and Depot—Capt R H Greig, DSO, to be Adj, to complete establishment (Oct 31).

Infantry.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, with precedence next below C G Graves :—G A H Patterson and E A Godfrey, but not to rank for pay and allowances before Aug 20, (July15).

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. D Sapte, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List (Nov. 23); Major H S Ainslie to the Lieut.-Col., vice D Sapte, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from Feb. 17, 1912 (Nov. 23); Capt W C Wright to be Major (Nov. 23); Lieut. H L F Nicholls is seconded for service as an Adj., T F Nov. 1.

King's Liverpool Regt.—Sec. Lieut. P C Snatt to be Lieut. (Nov 17).

Devon Regt.—Superny. Lieut. R G Legge is restored to the establishment (Oct. 30).

Gloucestershire Regt.—Major C J Venables, DSO., retires on retired pay (Nov. 26.)

Border Regt.—Capt. T W H du Boulay retires on retired pay (Nov. 26); Superny. Capt. G A Morton is restored to the establishment (Nov. 26).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Major R W Rawlins retires on retired pay (Nov. 26).

King's Own (Yorks Light Inf.)—Major H E Trevor is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Nov. 11.)

Manchester Regt—Lieut H T R S Wright is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Nov 7).

Princess Louise's(Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt 1W Watson is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (Nov 1); Superny Capt N D K MacEwen is restored to the establishment (Nov. 1).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt C Shawe retires on retired pay (Nov 26).

Army Service Corps.

Lieut-Col J S Moore, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-payList (Nov 21).

Major R G J J Berry to be Lieut-Col, vice J S Moore (Nov 21).

Capt W H Barton to be Major (Nov 21.)

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Capt. A. Gott is placed on retired pay (Nov. 24).

Army Schoolmaster H. J. L. Longden to be an Inspector of Army Schools with the honorary rank of Lieut. (Nov. 24).

Memoranda.

The following Lieut.-Cols to be Cols. :—D. Sapte (Oct 4, 1911) and J. S. Moore (June 6, 1912).

Lieut.-Col. (Local Col.) E. E. Bernard, C.M.G., to be Brevet Col. (Nov 26).

The following Majors to be Brevet Lieut.-Cols. :—W. Thwaites, Royal Art., General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, 2nd London Division T. F.; the Hon. John F. Gathorne-Hardy, Grenadier Guards, a General Staff Officer 3rd grade, at the War Office; H. Isacke (temporary Lieut.-Col.), Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt., a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College Quetta; E. M. Pilcher, D.S.O., M. B. F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., Professor of Military Surgery, R.A.M.C.; and R. N Harvey, D.S.O., R. E., Chief Instructor in Fortification, School of Military Engineering (Nov. 26).

Capt. G.R. Frith, R.E., a Deputy Assistant Adj.-General at the War Office, to be Brevet Major.

Lieut. H. A. Lilley, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.), is granted the local rank of Capt. while employed with the King's African Rifles (Nov. 24).

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry—Lieut. G. E. Bradney resigns his commission (Nov. 26).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt G Ll T G Meyrick, retired pay, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 559, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1913, with seniority as from March 27, 1913 (Nov.26).

King Edward's Horse (King's Overseas Dominions Regt)—Sec Lieut A G Cameron from the T F, is transferred with seniority as from Feb 20, 1908 (Nov 26).

Infantry.

3rd Batt King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sec Lieut (on probation) J H Hardy is confirmed in his rank

4th Batt Royal Warwickshire Regt—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 19 :—Lieut R J Brownfield, retired pay, late Royal Warwickshire Regt to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913) Aug 16.

5th Batt. Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut C M Pope, from 3rd Batt Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Inf, to be Sec Lieut (Nov 26).

6th Batt. Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut (on probation) R St L Portal resigns his commission (Nov 26).

4th Batt. Highland Light Inf—N E Hunter, late Cadet, Bath College OTC, to be Sec Lieut on probation (Nov 26.)

3rd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut J P C Curran is restored to the establishment (No. 26).

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 13th December, 1913.

THE "YES-NO" ATTITUDE.

THE appointment by General Botha of a Commission to enquire into the disturbances that have arisen out of the strike of Indians in Natal, and into the charges of cruelty which have been so freely advanced, has been well received at Home. The members of the Commission appear to be men of high standing, comprising the Senior Judge of the Transvaal Supreme Court, and two King's Counsel. This tribunal ought to command confidence, although no doubt there will be some disappointment in India owing to the non-inclusion of a representative from this country. The fact, however, that General Botha has assented to the appointment of the Commission is of good omen, and it would in our opinion be a grave blunder to question its *bona fides*, or to suggest that it is to be brought into existence for the purpose of white-washing the Natal authorities or of shielding individual employers. It is imperative that the whole truth shall be disclosed, and a Commission composed of lawyers of experience and standing is eminently adapted to elicit the true facts of the case. It will be seen from terms of the reference to the Commission that the larger question of the disabilities under which Indians labour in South Africa will not be touched by the inquiry. But it is obvious that if the charges of wanton cruelty are supported by irrefutable evidence, the demand for justice for the immigrants will be strengthened. On the other hand, should it prove that all the allegations are as baseless as the charges already investigated, the Indian cause will be prejudiced. Whatever the result of the enquiry may be, a solution will still have to be found for the difficulties that have arisen between the South African authorities and the Indian population. Our position in this matter has throughout been clear and consistent. We have laid stress on the fact that nothing but evil could result from the persistent repetition of unfounded allegations that Indians had been wantonly shot and cruelly flogged to death. All the evidence available has shown these statements to be untrue. An attempt, however, has been made to misrepresent our attitude and also to palliate the reprehensible tactics which have been the subject of our criticisms. It is not our custom to join issue with our contemporaries, but the matter is of such grave importance both to India and to the Empire that we cannot refrain from directing attention to the extraordinary attitude adopted by another journal in Bombay. In dealing with the Wednesday's Town Hall meeting, our contemporary writes: "It is true that there have been serious exaggerations of the treatment meted out to passive resisters, and that opinion in this country was inflamed thereby. We should have welcomed, with the unexceptional tone of most of the speeches, a pointed repudiation of these stories. But, alas! it was Englishmen in South Africa who in the first place misled Indian opinion, and they have a very heavy responsibility to bear. But no reasonable man can doubt that when the telegrams from South Africa were circulated and repeated, it was done in all sincerity of purpose." Three points are beyond dispute. In the first place, public opinion in India has been inflamed by statements which have been proved to be untrue; and in the second, there has been no attempt on the part of those who made political capital out of the charges to repudiate them and express regret that they should have been published. Further than this, the excitement manifested in India through the propagation of these charges has caused an entirely erroneous impression to be created at Home. Our Bombay contemporary, however, after making the curious observation that it would have welcomed pointed repudiation of the charges in the speeches at the Town Hall meeting, proceeds to advance the astounding excuse that when the telegrams from South Africa were circulated and repeated, this was done "in all sincerity of purpose." It is unnecessary to dilate on this subject. The facts speak for themselves. The pity of it is that, with a desire to obtain justice for Indians in South Africa, there should not also be a full recognition of Imperial interests, and of the danger to the Empire which may result from such proceedings we as have outlined. We make no apology for plain speaking in this matter, considering the great issues that are involved and the mischief caused by a failure to understand Imperial responsibilities.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN CANTONMENTS. THE question of the housing of military officers in cantonments is the subject of a memorandum recently issued from Army Head-quarters. The provision of proper and convenient house accommodation for this class is obviously an important matter, and special legislation has been provided to assist the officer whenever he has found a landlord ready to take advantage of his necessity to live in a certain locality by trying to exact an exorbitant rent. In such cases the officer has been able to have recourse to the Cantonments House Accommodation Act, in order to obtain a dwelling at a reasonable rate. It now appears that landlords complain that there has been a tendency to use this Act harshly, that owners are called on to make alterations and additions to suit individual cases, that houses are often kept vacant, and generally that owners have been treated in so inconsiderate a manner that the value of cantonment property has been depreciated, with the result that building in these areas has been discouraged. The memorandum does not confirm or deny these allegations in specific terms, but it is clear from the attention which it proceeds to give them that they are not regarded as having been idly made. The Commander-in-Chief points out that the military necessity that officers should live close to their lines or offices should not be allowed to cause inconvenience to the owners of houses, and that there should be no fixed allotment of houses, but only an indication to new arrivals of desirable areas. It is further laid down that houses should not be reserved unless rent is paid for them, and that the landlord should be recouped for alterations or additions of a special character. The Commander-in-Chief regards this matter as of such importance that he has requested all G. O. C's to give it their earnest attention.

A REMEDY FOR VAGRANCY. ONE of the urgent problems of the West is the difficult question of vagrancy. Too long an acquaintance with the high road and the casual ward while looking for work, has turned many an honest man, into an inveterate loafer, and though attempts have been made to find a remedy none has yet been discovered. An effort is about to be made, however, in the north-west of England, where several counties have united in a scheme which will be applicable to every workhouse within their limits. The main idea is that differential treatment shall be meted out to the honest seeker for work as compared with the habitual vagrant. The former by being given a shorter period of detention and a lighter task is to be assisted in his efforts to obtain employment. He will be recognised by the workhouse master on the production of a Labour Exchange ticket, which has been granted or renewed not more than a month previously, or he may be able to satisfy the master by other means that he is genuinely seeking employment either in the immediate neighbourhood or at some centre where there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining it. He may even, if it will help him to get a job by an application early in the day, be permitted to leave the workhouse without performing a task at all. When the man leaves the workhouse he will receive a "way ticket," entitling him to a mid-day meal of bread and cheese at any one of various appointed stations, and should his wife and children be with him suitable food will be provided for them also. It is hoped in this way to help to get a man suitable employment before he reaches the stage when, either through indolence or despair, he drops into the lazy life of the tramp, gaining a living by begging or thieving or both. In order that the scheme shall be thoroughly effective it is necessary that the residents should abstain from thoughtless indiscriminate charity, and the central authority which is to conduct the scheme will issue special warnings to that effect,

Notes of the Day.

According to a Calcutta telegram the Commander-in-Chief has expressed a wish that Bengalis should attend the Dacca manœuvres. He is said to have remarked that such a demonstration had never before been held in Bengal, and would prove a healthy and interesting sight for all classes. It is added that accommodation for visitors is being arranged by General Sir Robert Scallon.

Colonel G. A. Malcolm, who commands that famous Volunteer corps, the London Scottish, writes to announce that an "Old Comrades Association" is being formed in connection with the regiment. Ex-members, he says, are to be found in every leading city in the Empire, and all whose addresses can be traced are being communicated with. Others are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of the new association at head-quarters. Col. Malcolm adds that during the life of the battalion, Volunteer or Territorial, some 8,500 men have passed through its ranks. Of these there are several in Bombay, notably, we believe, Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The message from the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, which announces that the Messageries Maritimes does not intend, as it had been rumoured, to discontinue its service between Bombay and Marseilles will be gratifying to a number of continental residents in Bombay with whom the boats run by this Company are popular. The information from that source is that the Company merely means to abandon its service between Bombay and Australia. If this be true, it would leave the passenger traffic between Bombay and Colombo at present largely in the hand of the P. & O. Company and would lessen facilities for a short trip of a few days only. It is possible to obtain this now by going by one line and returning by the other.

The statement that Frank Wootten, the famous young jockey who recently retired amassed the comfortable fortune of over £20,000 in ten years will be of interest to those who remember his visit to India two seasons ago. But the fact is more interesting as illustrating the enormous sums which are now made by professionals in sport. Other recent examples are those of Vardon and Ray, the champion golfers, who, as the result of a tour of a few weeks in America, reaped the sum of £2,300. Wootten rode altogether 883 winners, but his most successful season, when he was first past the post on 187 occasions, does not equal the records of Fred Archer and T. Loates, who respectively rode 246 and 226 winners in their best seasons.

The renewed attempt which is being made to open public telephonic communication between Bombay and Poona is welcome. A trunk line has been in existence for some years, but so far its use has been exclusively enjoyed by Government. The authorities are ready to open it to the public as soon as a sufficient number of private subscribers can be obtained in Poona. The Poona Telephone Directory contains a respectable collection of numbers, but examination will show that the majority of these belong to the Government offices. The number of private subscribers is not more than a score, and seventy-five are required. Several attempts have been made to secure this number, but so far without success.

The familiar threat of the aggrieved Englishman that he will write to the *Times* has been the subject of innumerable jests. The efficacy of putting the threat into execution has just received practical proof in the case of Mr. John Lewis, a well-known West-end shopkeeper. Mr. Lewis thus writes to the Editor: "I am much obliged to you for the insertion of my letter on the subject of the telephone service at Hampstead. As an illustration of the power of the *Times*, I am pleased to say that an official called on me here the same day, and failing to find me, proceeded to my business premises in Oxford-street. He went fully into our grievances, promised to take immediate steps to remedy them, and cordially invited us to visit the local exchange that we may better understand its working." The *Times* heads this letter "Writing to the *Times*," and is obviously proud of the maintenance of its traditions.

The manner in which cables giving rumours of the possibility of Lord Kitchener succeeding to the Viceroyalty of India have been received by the Home Press is interesting, as showing the unanimity of opinion respecting the desirability of the appointment. The latest statement on the subject, which came from Bombay and was published in mail week, was described as "from a usually well-informed source." Though no definite information was given and though the news agency only stated that "there was a great possibility" of the appointment, several of the leading journals practically regarded the rumour as an announcement of the forthcoming change, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* stated that Lord Kitchener "has the most exalted backing and it is highly doubtful whether claims which were rejected at the moment of King Edward's death could again be denied, even by the strongest of Prime Ministers."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

To judge from some of the comments on Mr. Asquith's speech at Leeds it might be supposed that a pacific settlement of the Irish problem is now almost impossible, but I do not take that view of the situation. At the same time there is an appreciable hardening among the rank and file towards a stiff attitude regarding Ulster, which, the *Westminster Gazette* would say, is due to resentment at alternate appeals for compromise and threats of civil war. "No self-respecting Government" says the *Westminster*, "can negotiate under duress; none could negotiate with success if at each step it were under the imputation of betraying interests to which it is pledged." There is something in this, but matters will not be improved if the Government arrest Sir Edward Carson and his General as the *Westminster* seems to recommend. I refer to its suggestion this evening "that the situation would be very much clearer from that point of view if the Government took some step to show that they will not tolerate the open defiance of military law and discipline of which he spoke with proper severity last night. When officers holding the King's Commission can openly instruct insurgent volunteers in the proper method of shooting their fellow-citizens, when they boast they are engaged in buying rifles, and interviewing other officers with a view to engaging their services, the War Office seems to have an elementary duty, which cannot be neglected without damage to the Government." This seems rather dangerous advice unless the *Westminster* is anxious, which it is not, to drop all idea of an agreement between the two parties.

MR. CHURCHILL.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has been very much in the limelight this week, not only in connection with the attacks on his policy by the "Little Navyites" inspired chiefly by Mr. F. W. Hirst, the able Editor of the *Economist*, but in many other ways. For example, Captain Faber, M.P., has added to the gaiety of the nation by relating a story which, if not true, is well found. Not long ago, the gallant member tells us, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill were talking together on board "a certain ship"—we all know the name of that vessel—when the ruler of the "King's Navee" remarked with a grand air. "What a pity that I should have to vacate my post if the other party comes in." There are some cynical persons who say that they do not see why he should, and perhaps the wish is father to the thought. These people do not regard him as a wholehearted Liberal and think that his return to the Unionists, especially if the latter should have the prospect of a long innings, is by no means unlikely. Who was the Cabinet Minister who said or is credited with saying "Churchill will cross the floor of the House on a Dreadnought?" And now a well-known Radical Sunday paper reports that an eminent member of the Cabinet angry with the First Lord for embarrassing the Government by his attitude with reference to Ulster was heard last week to remark that "he would be d——d if he would allow the party to be led by F. E. Smith." As all the world knows "Winston" and F. E. are warm personal friends, *Truth* prints the following which may be invented but is not without some semblance:—

"Unless I have been greatly misinformed Mr. Winston Churchill, in addition to all the other cares of State that rest upon him, has just been confronted with a strike of Sea Lords. If the story of the strike, as I have it, is accurate, he brought it upon himself by personally interfering in a personal grievance on the part of a very junior officer. I suppose what Lord Charles Beresford would call "taking charge.

"The incident having been reported to Whitehall through the usual official channels, the Sea Lords respectfully remonstrated with their chief and then, their remonstrances not being favourably received, resigned in a body. Apparently this had the desired effect, for the affair, if it even happened, has evidently blown over. Personally, I never believe half I hear, nor a quarter of what I see in print. But if nothing like what I have described has occurred somebody who ought to know better has been exercising his gifts as a romancer, and it seems only kind to the First Lord that he should be informed of it."

But there are compensations even for much-abused Cabinet Ministers and he will possibly find consolation in the remarkable tribute paid to him and to Mr. Masterman by the London costermongers yesterday. When Mr. Churchill was Home Secretary and Mr. Masterman UnderHomeSecretary they came to the assistance of those humble workers at a critical time for them. I allude to the City Traffic Bill which, if it had been passed in its original form, would have seriously injured all street traders, and their number is legion, who ply their calling east of the Law Courts. The fraternity have never forgotten what they owe to the two Ministers, and last night they presented to each a bronze and silver statuette of a costermonger. The presentation took place at Limehouse Town Hall and the donors' spokesman known as "Brother Jack" made what the papers call a brilliant speech of nearly an hour in length without notes. In his unsophisticated way "Brother Jack" contrasted the reception given to the representations of the costers by Lord Gladstone and Mr. Herbert Samuel with that given by their successors at the Home Office. "The deputation was received by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Masterman in a manner that showed they had human feelings; there was none of the cold, supercilious superior attitude that characterized Mr. Herbert Samuel." Evidently that historic building, the Limehouse Town Hall, is a palace of truth and, I dare say Mr. Churchill enjoyed this refreshing outburst of candour though he said, as he was in honour bound to say, that there was something in the "powerful and well considered speech" with which he could not agree, "for he was loyal to his friends and colleagues."

LIBERALISM AND LIBERAL POLICY.

Mr. Herbert Samuel may be "cold, supercilious and superior,"—personally, I do not think that he is any of these things—but he has one good trait. He is not a dumb dog, and unlike some of the eminent and wise, when he returns from his occasional wanderings in distant parts of the Empire, he has something to say about what he has seen and learnt. I recall a very interesting paper on Uganda he read to the Colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts when he came back from a visit to East Africa in the days when perhaps he did not expect so soon to be a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Samuel has recently toured in Canada and it was natural that he should address an audience at the National Liberal Club on "Liberalism and Imperial Policy." In the past many Liberals thought that any Empire must be aggressive, oppressive, militarist, and burdensome, and a contradiction of Liberalism; that therefore sound, orthodox Liberals must desire its end, and that meantime their attitude towards it should be one of cold disapproval. The first question Mr. Samuel submitted to his large audience was that Liberals had done right in frankly abandoning this "Cobdenite idea." He does not believe the present Constitution of the Empire—or absence of a Constitution—can be the final form of the relations between the Mother Country and the Empire, but he thinks that no scheme will be formulated until something happens to precipitate the ideas now vaguely flowing in men's minds. He suggested that the development towards the desired end may proceed on the lines of the Imperial Conferences and the Committee of Imperial Defence, in both of which the interests of the Mother Country and the Dominions alike are now represented. In the discussion effective speeches were made by two Indian gentlemen, one of whom, Mr. Syud Hossain, received quite an ovation though some of the things he said in his exceptionally eloquent speech could hardly have been agreeable to his hearers. For example, he accused Liberals of having done little or nothing to promote Liberal institutions in India. Mr. Samuel in his reply highly complimented Mr. Syud Hossain on his speech and apologised for not having said more about India in his address. He had no idea, he said, that he should be honoured by the presence of so many Indian gentlemen and having been so lately in Canada he was full of that country.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

I did not refer last week to the taxi-cab accident which unfortunately happened to Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha while he was on his way to a dinner party on Tuesday, the 18th inst., as I knew it to be of a slight character, so slight indeed that he kept his engagement and has since gone about his duties with all his accustomed activity. In case any particulars of the little mishap may have reached India, it will be assuring to the many friends of Sir Shapurji to learn that it was of this trifling description and that he is in the best of health.

THE EARL'S COURT SPECTACLE.

Sir George Birdwood in moving at a meeting at 21 Cromwell Road a resolution protesting against the proposed exhibition at Earl's Court of a "Shiva Ritual Murder" argued that there is no ground for tearing our hair. The condemnation of the scene proposed to be illustrated was that it was an outrage against good taste, which the English gentlemen present resented more than the Indians, even more than the Hindus. It was as such that an illustration of it gave him, on opening a paper on the 1st inst., a most poignant shock of patriotic self reproach and shame, and led him to resolve to support those who had called this meeting to protest against the scene in the coming Christmas Show at Earl's Court being exhibited. And Sir George proceeded: "On these considerations and in this sense I gladly and cordially propose the resolution, striking out of it the single word "dangerous" before ill-feeling. There is, he added, nothing dangerous in ill-feeling in India. The danger is in our dealing with it weakly and ineptly here in England." Mr. Sandaram Iyer in cordial terms proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and Sir George in reply told a delightful story of his first nurse in India, who nearly made a "burnt sacrifice" of him, but as he begged that it might not be reported in the present connection, or "before I no longer live to your good purposes," I will here, and for the present add on more.

"LOOPING THE LOOP" AT HENDON.

EXHIBITION BY HUCKS.

The airman Hucks "looped the loop" six times at Hendon on Nov. 24. The little group of especially invited spectators, who crowded round Hucks's machine to offer the airman their congratulations at the close of his fascinating displays, thought that he had only executed five "loops." They then learnt from Hucks that there had been a sixth "loop" in the clouds when he was completely hidden from view. Hucks is apparently the first English airman who has mastered M. Bleriot's new rules of flight, and his experiments excited the greatest interest.

Hucks had some bad luck to begin with. He went up about noon in a Bleriot one-seater monoplane—a trim-looking machine of perfect workmanship—to make some preliminary tests. While he was performing some daring evolution—steep spirals, swift turns, and S-like contortions—on the far side of the flying ground, a slight mishap occurred to the machine, and he had to descend at once. He landed in a field on the far side of the Midland Railway main line, and the tail of the machine struck a hedge. The repairs, however, were quickly made, and, nothing daunted, the airman, who in the meantime had been strapped into his machine, rose again towards 1 o'clock, and at once began climbing. He was only in the air a few minutes, and, when once he had reached a sufficient height, the "loops" followed one another in quick succession. The first three were single "loops." The last three formed virtually a "triple loop," and made a wonderfully beautiful spectacle. Each evolution was carried out with perfect ease, and the machine did not seem to be performing any unnatural function. The spectators, too, did not look upon it as an exhibition of "trick-flying," and they had no more fear for Hucks's safety than the airman himself. It was very different with Pegoud's first flights of this kind.

Hucks descended with a steep spiral, and, apart from a leakage of petrol from the machine, the test was entirely satisfactory.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

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CHAPTER XV.—*(continued.)*

Already significant paragraphs were appearing in the financial journals, and Hawke found that he had many more enemies than friends. To add to his annoyance, Max Logan was being paragraphed, and the comments were all friendly. The Yellow journals seized upon his personality as one that would interest the great reading public. Photographers made him their prey, and his portrait was appearing continually.

By the end of the week Hawke was nearly desperate and did not know which way to turn, but he found an outlet for his rage in Aileen. His words were bitter, and his anger increased when she received his outbursts with quiet dignity.

"If I hadn't trusted that lover of yours I should never have been in this fix. I wish to Heaven you had married him, and then you'd have been off my hands."

"Don't you want me with you?" she asked, quietly.

"I've had nothing but bad luck since you came. You're your mother's child."

"I never knew her. Father, I've done nothing, and I'm very unhappy."

"You should have played your cards differently. A clever woman can do anything with a man—when he's in love. If you'd really tried, Logan would not have been so vindictive."

"That's not true."

"Then wire him to come and see you—or shall I? It's not too late."

"No, no, I can't see him. Have you no pride?"

"None, when ruin is staring me in the face. I'll wire him now, in your name."

"You must not. I won't see him," she said, piteously.

"I'm going to wire. A drowning man will clutch at anything, and I'm desperate. I'm not young, and I haven't the pluck to start at the bottom again."

"Let me help you."

"You!" he cried, contemptuously.

A few minutes later he was writing out a telegram.

"Come at once to Park Lane; I must see you; wire reply.—Aileen."

"That ought to fetch him. It's my last chance," he muttered, and the wire was dispatched.

They met again at lunch, and Aileen was very nervous.

"You have not telegraphed to Mr. Logan?" she asked, tremulously.

"Yes, I have. And just see you don't leave the house," he answered, sternly.

She knew that it would be quite useless to say anything, so she ate her lunch in silence.

Hawke went to the library and lighted a cigar, but he found it impossible to sit down, and he paced to and fro, an ugly frown on his brow. A little later an answer was brought to him:—

"Coming at once. With you six-thirty.—Max."

"I've got him," he said, triumphantly.

His idea was to again offer Max a partnership, and he thought that Max must have weakened during the few days he had been parted from Aileen. He counted upon the hot blood of youth being a factor in his favour. But his restlessness increased as the time drew near, for so much depended upon Logan's decision.

To give up this life—his motor-cars—his yacht—all the luxuries to which he had so long been accustomed—the thought was unbearable.

"Thank Heaven, there is such a thing as love," he said, savagely.

Promptly to the minute Max arrived, and Hawke received him with a pleasant smile.

"My girl wants to see you. I'll fetch her."

"Is she quite well?" Logan asked, anxiously.

"As well as can be expected. She has been worrying terribly. I won't be long."

But it was a quarter of an hour before he returned, and then his face was grey and he bore signs of having received a shock.

"She's left me," he announced, and covered his face with his hands.

CHAPTER XVI.

Max Logan had not hesitated when he had received the telegram, which he thought had been sent by Aileen. Although engrossed by work, it had been impossible to drive her from his mind, and when night came his longing for her had been so intense that he had been tempted to follow her. And so he had journeyed to London with hope in his heart, for he could but believe that she had sent for him, because she had forgiven.

"Where has she gone?" he asked of Hawke.

"I don't know. She left no message, but she has taken luggage with her."

"I suppose you know she wished me to come? Then why should she have gone away?"

"I sent the telegram in her name. She didn't wish me to do so, and I suppose that's why she left."

Max restrained his anger with an effort, for now he understood, and he was filled with sympathy for Aileen that she should have been placed in such a position.

"Have you any relatives to whom she would be likely to go?" he asked, anxiously.

"None. And I don't think she has any friends in London. I should think she will probably go back to the convent."

"By which route would she travel?"

"Calais and Dover."

"Then I will go to the station and see the train off. There's plenty of time, and you might as well explain why you forged your daughter's name to the telegram," Max said, grimly.

"It ought to be quite clear to you. It was a last attempt to persuade you to come to terms. But it's failed, and you've won. I must go to the wall, I suppose, although I think you're very foolish."

Max gave him a quick look, for he could detect a great change in Hawke's manner. No longer did his personality breathe power, and his lips, that were usually firm, seemed loose and tremulous. This was no man to be feared, and in a curious sort of way Logan was sorry for him. But he hardened his heart when he remembered his many sins.

"I will leave you now. If I find Miss Hawke I will bring her back here. I will convince her that she need not be afraid of my worrying her."

"Logan, if you ruin me you'll lose Aileen for ever. She has a keen sense of loyalty. Is it necessary to insist upon your pound of flesh? You can easily let me down lightly—that's all I ask."

"My father was in the same position that you are. Did you let him down lightly?" Max asked, with sudden passion.

"I can see it's useless. You'd better go—but never ask any favour of me."

"I'm not likely to. Good-bye."

Max was far from easy in mind, for he was not finding that revenge had the sweetness he had anticipated. But he was not even tempted to forego his purpose, and now there was something of contempt mingled with the dislike of Hawke.

The station was crowded, but in a very short time Max discovered Aileen, just as she was about to take her ticket. Very gently he took her by the arm and drew her away.

"You need not be afraid. I have seen your father, and understand. Let me take you back to him."

"No; I must go. The Sisters care for me—and——"

"Your father cares for you, and I won't trouble you with my attentions."

She hesitated for a few moments, but finally gave way, and soon they were seated in a taxicab and driving back to Park Lane.

"Your father is going to have a rough time. I rather fancy he's not very well. He may need you."

"He believes that I am responsible for all his worries," she said, tremulously.

"I wish we had been married, and then I could have looked after you. I believe you would have forgiven me in time."

"Never—my heart is dead. I neither love, nor hate you. I am only indifferent," she answered, wearily.

"I shall always love you—and I shall never abandon the hope of winning you."

They had reached Park Lane, and as soon as the footman had removed the luggage, Max ordered the driver to go the Carlton Hotel, but Aileen still stood in the doorway.

"Good-bye, and thank you," she called to him, and then entered.

Her father was in the library, and he greeted her coldly.

"So you're back. What have you done with Logan?" he asked.

"He's gone to the Carlton Hotel, and out of my life —Father, you are not well," she cried, suddenly.

He made a gesture of impatience, but did not deny the statement.

"I'll take off my hat and come back in a few minutes," she said, hurriedly.

When she had gone, Hawke sighed deeply and went to the desk where he took up some papers, but found a difficulty in concentrating his attention upon them. Indeed, it was far from a pleasant task, for they contained a list of the liabilities which would have to be met in the course of the next week or two. So far, he had not experienced ill-health, and never had had need of a doctor, and such people are nervous and impatient when they first encounter sickness. And no moment could be more inopportune than the present.

When Aileen returned her expression was bright and cheerful, and she came over and sat beside him.

"Now, father, you are going to explain your business to me. I want to understand everything."

"Nonsense, a girl's no use," he answered, irritably.

"Just try me. I'm far from being a fool. What is the meaning of these figures?"

By dint of much coaxing she persuaded him to explain, and very soon he became interested, and was surprised at the quickness of her perception.

"I wish you had been a boy," he said grumblingly.

"Nowadays the girls are taking the place of boys," she answered trying to be merry.

Aileen saw that she had succeeded in distracting his mind, so she continued till a late hour to ask questions. After a while he produced his private ledgers, and expounded to her his exact position and when she asked questions he answered her fully and patiently, for to talk was a relief.

At last Aileen obtained some idea of his financial position and she realized how serious it was.

"If you had succeeded in obtaining those options you would have been a very wealthy man," she said, at last.

"Yes, and now it is doubtful if I shall weather the storm. My only chance is that the market may take a turn. Everything has been going against me."

"We will hope for the best. Father, I want you to continue to take me into your confidence. I intend to come to the City with you on Monday," she announced.

"You certainly have a grip of things, but you'll soon get tired of it."

"Try me," she answered, with confidence.

It was two o'clock before they retired, and when in bed Aileen was unable to sleep. In spite of what she had said to Max, the meeting with him had unsettled her. She tried to convince herself that her love for him was dead, but in vain.

The next day, Sunday, Hawke did not come down till after noon, and his appearance startled her, for his pallor had increased and his manner had become more strange. At lunch his food remained untasted, and she became very anxious.

"I wish you would see a doctor," she said, when they were in the library.

"I've no use for them," he answered sharply.

However, later on in the day she determined to send for one, without his consent, and telephoned to Sir Robert Hillier, a well-known physician of Harley street, who chanced to be at home.

"I want you to see my father. He is ill, but refuses to have a doctor," she said nervously to Sir Robert, whom she received in the drawing-room.

At first Hawke was inclined to be angry when Aileen took him to the library, but soon he was answering quietly-put questions, and afterwards consented to undergo a thorough examination.

"No more work for three months. You've been overdoing it. I would suggest a long sea trip," Sir Robert said when he had finished.

"Impossible," Hawke answered, grimly.

"You must make it possible—or—" He paused, then continued, gravely, "or there will be a complete breakdown. I should say that for years you've been working too hard. Financial business is rather wearing to the nerves. Miss Hawke you must persuade your father to leave England at once."

But Aileen was distressed for she realized the impossibility of obeying the doctor's orders.

"I will be frank with you. My affairs are in a critical condition, and I must stick closely to business for the next few days," Hawke said, quietly.

"Then I cannot answer for the consequences. You should avoid worry of any sort. Surely your health is of more value to you than money? But I can't say any more."

Sir Robert wrote out a prescription, and after uttering a few more words of warning left the room, accompanied by Aileen.

"Is he seriously ill?" she asked, when they reached the hall.

"Yes; but there is no danger, if he will follow advice."

"And if he continues to work?"

"Then he may be an invalid for the rest of his life; and his life will be short," Sir Robert answered.

Aileen returned to her father, who was moodily turning over some papers, but he looked up when she entered.

"Misfortunes never come alone," he said, and smiled slightly.

"I'm so sorry, father. But what does money matter? Let us go away together."

"No; I'll struggle to the end, even if I have to die fighting," he answered; and she realized that it would be impossible to move him from his determination.

So she went to her room, and a few minutes later was driving to the Carlton Hotel. It had required supreme courage to take this step, but she did not hesitate. Her face was pale as she asked for Max at the reception office, but the pallor had vanished when he came to her.

"Let us go to the Palm Garden. We can find a quiet corner," he said, calmly; but he had great difficulty in controlling his excitement.

Max quickly found seats that were secluded, and sat by her side waiting to hear the reason of this unexpected visit. But the words would not come; and she seemed to have difficulty in beginning.

"What can I do for you?" he asked, quietly.

"I sent for the doctor—Sir Robert Hillier. Father wasn't well, and the doctor says that he must go away at once. And—and—he must not be worried."

"I am very sorry to hear it—for your sake."

"Of course, father refuses to go away with ruin staring him in the face, and if he stays he may die. Mr. Logan—Max—won't you help me? Remove his worries. Only you can do it. His fate is in your hands. You don't know at what a cost to my pride I have come here—to throw myself on your mercy."

Max was deeply moved and for the moment was greatly tempted to do what she asked. If only he himself had been concerned he would have consented at once; but there was his solemn promise to Alston and he could not break the promise which he had made to his dead friend. In fact the options had been left to him solely with the idea of revenge upon Hawke—at least, so Max believed, and he was helpless; yet it was impossible to explain to Aileen the reason why he must refuse.

She was watching him very anxiously and read in his face the struggle that was taking place in his mind. A deep sigh escaped her when she saw that she had failed.

"I am sorry I came," she said, faintly.

"May I drive you back home?" he asked, and she allowed him to accompany her; but no further word escaped her lips, and Max returned to his hotel a miserable man.

CHAPTER XVII.

Ladram Hawke was worse in the morning, but he insisted upon getting up and going to the City.

"I shall come with you," Aileen said, quietly; and he could not turn her from this decision. But after lunch he was unable to continue his work, and Aileen insisted that he should return home.

"I will wait and bring you on any news," she said, brightly.

Hawke smiled grimly as he obeyed, for it was very strange to be taken charge of and ordered about by a woman. But he had not the strength or wish to resist her. During the morning he had introduced his manager Mr. Costello to her, and before he left, he spoke a few words.

"My daughter is in my confidence. You will tell her any thing she wishes to know."

"Certainly, sir," Costello answered promptly.

The manager, although a young man, had been many years with Ladram Hawke, having risen to his present position by sheer ability, and was trusted by his employer, so far as the latter trusted anyone.

When her father had left, Aileen summoned him to the private office, and questioned him closely.

"Mr. Costello, I want to learn all I can about the ways of this office. Treat me as if I were a son instead of a daughter, and tell me everything."

Costello looked at her doubtfully, but saw that she was quite serious.

"In fact, I want you to teach me all that one ought to know in conducting a business like father's," she continued and smiled at him frankly.

"That is rather a large order, Miss Hawke."

"I know I've a lot to learn, but I'm young, and there's plenty of time before me."

"I will do all that I can," he answered; and she at once began to ask him questions.

The next day passed in a similar way, except that Hawke was not able to stay so long at the office, and Aileen decided that he must not be allowed to go again. In this decision she was strongly backed up by Sir Robert Hillier, who spoke even more emphatically.

"If you continue in this way, to all intents and purposes you will be committing suicide," he said, and Hawke had, reluctantly, given in.

Aileen went to the City alone, and immediately upon her arrival Costello came into the private office with several important letters, and his expression became grave when she told him that her father was not coming.

"He ought to see these letters. They are very important."

"Let me look at them."

She carefully read each one, now and then stopping to ask a question.

"We must do the best we can. Father must not be worried. What do you advise?"

"But Mr. Hawke won't like me to—"

"I will take the entire responsibility," she broke in quickly.

A little later in the morning he came in to tell her of the success of the issue of the shares of the National Steamship Corporation.

"The public has gone mad, and the shares are already at a premium."

"I suppose this success will make Mr. Logan a very rich man?" she said, quietly.

"Yes, a very rich man. It is a pity Mr. Hawke missed it."

"It can't be helped. How do the shares stand this morning?" she asked, mentioning the names of the companies in which her father was so large a holder.

"Rather badly, I am afraid. I don't like the look of things at all. I wish your father were here. It might be advisable to sell out," Costello said, anxiously.

"He shan't be worried," Aileen answered, firmly; but her face had become white.

Just before it was time to close the office there was a telephone message to say that Aileen's presence was required at home immediately, as her father's condition was critical. She hastened back, and went straight to Hawke's bedroom, where Sir Robert was in attendance. Strewn about the room were the last editions of the evening newspapers, and she at once guessed what had happened.

"Your father has evidently suffered a severe shock. He is suffering from brain-fever," said the physician, seriously.

And then Aileen became aware that her father was delirious, and his talk was of stocks and shares, and now and again she caught Logan's name and once it was coupled with a curse.

"You can do no good by staying here," Sir Robert said, gently; and just then a nurse came in and quietly took charge of her patient.

After dinner Costello called, and Aileen received him in the library, telling him what had happened.

"It means ruin. We shall want money at once, and I don't know where to get it," he cried, in dismay.

"Tell me the exact position," she answered, very quietly.

And when she understood how great a sum would be required—and immediately—her heart sank, and she began to despair.

"Father has bought me a lot of jewels. I shall sell them all in the morning," she announced.

"That will only be a drop in the ocean. I should advise you to keep them, in case of emergencies."

"Isn't this an emergency?" she asked.

"I mean—if your father is made bankrupt, the sale of the jewellery will give you something to go on with."

"But he's not bankrupt yet. We'll fight for him, Mr. Costello."

"It is impossible to raise money while Mr. Hawke is in the this condition. I will have a power of attorney drawn up in your favour, and when your father recovers consciousness you must get him to sign it. Do you know anyone who would lend your father money."

"No," she answered, sharply; for her mind had immediately turned to Max; "there is no one."

The week passed, and Hawke's condition remained grave, but he had been conscious for a while, and afterwards had not hesitated to sign the deed, which Aileen had brought to him.

One night she remained late at the office, discussing the situation with Costello, and they realized that the end was very near.

"We've done all we can, but I'm afraid we're beaten, Miss Aileen," he said, miserably.

It was the first time he had called her anything but Miss Hawke, and she flushed a little.

"Forgive me; I didn't realize what I was saying," he cried, hastily.

"I have nothing to forgive. You have been very good, and I hope we are friends."

"I would lay down my life for you. I didn't believe a woman could show such courage. Without you I couldn't have gone on."

"I've been fighting for my father," she answered, simply.

"So have I—and for you," he added, under his breath.

A tinge of romance had come into the life of this rather sordid-minded man of business. Aileen, with her sweetness and grace, had been a revelation to him. Her presence in the office had become a delight, and yet he had no suspicion that it was love that moved him. And if he had suspected, he would have been terrified, for to him she lived in another plane—a being to worship, but with a respect akin to awe.

Upon reaching home, as was her custom, Aileen went straight to her father, and he turned his head when she entered.

"Just back from the office," she announced, cheerfully.

"Well, am I done for yet? Is it over?" he asked, with a groan.

"By no means. We've every chance of pulling through. Mr. Costello is working like a Trojan, and I'm becoming quite a woman of business."

"You've done well to keep it going so long. If only I were strong and well again."

She dared not look at him for fear he should read in her eyes the knowledge that health and strength would never be his again.

"I must take off my things," she said hastily; and then the tears forced themselves to her eyes.

Aileen, worn out in body and mind, sank on to her knees by the bedside, and covered her face with her hands. Religion had always been a very real thing to her, but she had never mingled it with the business into which she had been thrust so unexpectedly, but now, in her extremity, she turned to God, and prayed that the difficulties might be removed from her path. And with the outpouring of her troubles there came a strange feeling of relief, as though some heavy burden had been lifted away. And when, in the morning, she greeted her father her face was alight with smiles.

"We are going to win. I'm sure of it," she said with quiet confidence; but Hawke's only answer was a wan smile.

Upon her arrival in the city Costello ran into her office, and, seizing her hand, began to shake it excitedly.

"They're going up! There's a boom! We're saved! I tell you we are saved! But we mustn't lose our heads," he cried, and fell back into a chair, breathing heavily.

Could this be an answer to her prayer? Aileen felt a strange tightening at her heart.

"Let us sell a portion of our holding," she said, quietly.

And this was done, but the shares continued to rise, and yet a further portion was realized. There had not been such excitement on the Stock Exchange for years, and dealers were tumbling over one another in their eagerness to buy.

"We are on the safe side," Costello gasped, when he had cast up some figures. "Now we are going to make money."

So it proved; and the final portion of the shares were sold at the top price, Ladram Hawke was saved, and there would be a substantial balance for future operations. Costello seized Aileen's hand and shook it again and again.

"You've done it all, Miss Aileen. You're your father's child. God bless you."

Tears were in her eyes, and he ran away from her closing the door noisily.

"Thank God!" she whispered.

With a swift movement she sank to her knees by the side of a chair, and poured forth her gratitude and thanks for His mercy. Single-minded in her belief, she felt that answer has been sent to her prayer.

And as she knelt there she was not aware that the door opened quietly, and Costello peered in, saw, and vanished, without a sound.

(To be continued)

THE "PALL MALL MAGAZINE."

The Christmas number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* is even more attractive than usual. Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes a new short story, in which the famous Mr. Laughton O. Zigler is re-introduced, and the other contributors of fiction include Leonard Merrick, Egerton Castle, Marjorie Bowen, L. J. Beeston, Philip Gibb, Rafael Sabatini, W. J. Locke, Gerald F. Grogan, Eden Phillpotts and Pett Ridge. Mr. T. P. O'Connor in continuing his "Studies in Personalities" presents a most interesting character sketch of Sir Joseph Lyons, and Hilaire Belloc in his monthly causerie gives a very practical lesson on the correct manner in which to light a Christmas pudding. The various stories and articles are illustrated (largely in colours) by such well known artists as Frank Craig, Dudley Hardy, Fred Pegram, Edmund J. Sullivan, Maurice Greiffenhagen, T. Heath Robinson, Bert Thomas, Charles Robinson.

PRESSGANG DAYS.

"A COSTLY, CRUEL, AND UNWORTHY SYSTEM."

For very many years of material welfare and self-satisfaction, during which our naval supremacy, however little put to the test, was undoubted, a belief was current that we conquered our foes upon the sea partly by right divine and a passion for beef and the Bible, but mainly by a spontaneous national enthusiasm among our sailors, writes Mr. John Masefield in the *Manchester Guardian*. Some bad but popular poems, the enthusiasm of journalists and their readers, and the excitement of class-spirit which passes for history in public schools created and fostered this belief, till it was almost universal. Men wrote and spoke of our great seamen, Jervis, Nelson, Collingwood, and the others, as they would not have written and spoken of our inspired men. As for our lesser seamen, they were jolly seadogs, of exuberant happiness, the "darlings of our crew" in fact, yet the terror of our foes, being full of a love of England not easily quelled. The love of England (so we were led to believe) had run like a wind of enthusiasm through master and man; the wind had blown and our enemies were scattered; the liberty and religion of every squire were as safe as they could be, but warked by the passion of their serfs.

In a very noble letter concerning a similar belief Wellington looked into the heart of the matter. "it is not enthusiasm," he wrote, "which does these things, but force." Two new books deal with some workings of that force, as is operated on our sailors to produce the known result. Perhaps they are the first volumes in that social history of the navy which the genteel mind, with its native shrinking from the truth, has shrunk from so long, but which waits unsifted in tons of dirty paper in the Record Office.

A NEW BOOK.

France, when we fought her in the Revolutionary struggle, backed her principles by conscription from the whole of her manhood; England, on the contrary, depended in the main for her first line of offence and defence upon a system which was perhaps more clumsy, costly, cruel and iniquitious, more stupid and less worthy of a great nation than any English institution, that has ever existed. This institution, the Force by which we prevailed, was "The Pressgang, A float and Ashore," now very ably described by Mr. J. R. Hutchinson (Eveleigh Nash, pp. vii. 349, 10s. 6d. net), whose vision of it is not blinkered or blurred by class prejudice or "Imperial" feeling. He paints it for what it was, as a system or custom by which men could be taken at pleasure to serve in the navy, at such wages and for such a time and under such discipline as seemed good to those in authority. They could be taken from homebound merchantmen returning after years of absence before their accumulated wages could be paid; they could be dragged with blows from their beds; they could be beaten out of their homes, seized in the streets or at their work, and flung in countless thousands into that society of the old man-of-war whose members "would sooner be shot at like a targate than to remain," so like a foul gaol, with the added torment of whipping, was their portion when once aboard.

Many well-informed people now living, with relatives who are officers in the modern navy and perhaps some honourable service in a volunteer corps to give them authority, write as though this system were not productive of misery but of great good even to its victims. They tell us that the life was hard but that that was good for them; that it was poorly paid true, but then it was sure; and that in any case the country's cause sanctified all that was done in the country's name. We will not say much about the country's cause except that it was in the main the cause of a few obstructionists headed by a lunatic King against the most enlightened man since Cæsar. As to the results of the system in human misery, this book justly suggests what they must have been but it tells not one-thousandth part of them, for the whole tale can never be told nor imagined. The results fell upon the poor who were mainly inarticulate upon the victims, who were gagged, and upon the unenlightened, who knew no other system and could imagine none.

A BAD RESULT.

One startling result was a widespread angry loathing of the navy and all its ways, which is plain enough in most of the very few books written by the seamen of that time, and is more than plain in the verdict given by deserters. Nelson, in his memorandum of 1803, "calculated that during the war immediately preceding 1803, 42,000 seamen deserted from the fleet"; enough men, that is, to man some sixty or seventy line-of-battle ships during the ten years of the war. This result, in a service in which the punishment of desertion was hanging or flogging through the fleet, shows plainly how few men came to the navy of their own will. Mr Hutchinson has written a very capable and (in spite of the occasional horror of his subject) a very entertaining book, giving chapter and verse from authority's own records, and making his points delightfully. The book is a very complete account of the raising of the main bulwark of our liberty, as liberty was understood in the days of King George of pudding time.

NAVAL MUTINIES.

The second book, "The Naval Mutinies of 1797," by Conrad Gill, M. A. (Manchester: The University Press, pp. xix. 412, 10s. 6d. net); is a carefully written work of great research and judgment. No more careful and thoughtful history of the subject exists, and no one has thrown such light upon it. The subject is one that well repays study. It is the story of a successful and of a disastrous mutiny, both organised by seamen for seamen, and as examples of the astounding moderation of simple Englishmen brutally ill-treated they compare with "the docker's tanner" and other more recent mild demands. Unfortunately, not even Mr. Gill can trace out for us the whole romantic truth of these mutinies. They were organised in anchored fleets among the sailors themselves, under the eyes of their officers and in the very presence of the countless mean informers who made each ship as perfect a school of tale-bearing as a monastery. The organisers were probably not much, if at all, on shore, except perhaps as boats' crews or landing parties, and their only chances of concerting action in the ships about them had to be snatched at odd moments in the comparative peace known as ship-visiting, when parties from one ship could spend a while in another ship in the anchorage. In spite of this, and in spite of the incredible difficulty of finding privacy in any part of an old man-of-war, the main mutiny was very well concerted and broke out when admirals did not expect it.

The subsidary mutiny (the Noer) must have been expected, but the hour of its breaking out was so well chosen that it came as a surprise, when many of the captains were out of their ships. An interesting letter in an appendix tells the sailors (many of them recruited as indicated above, and all of them vilely sweated) that, "instead of unreasonably asking for more, they ought to be most thankful for that with which, at a great expense to the country, they are now supplied."

A DICKENS LETTER.

THE VEXATIONS OF AUTHORSHIP

A very interesting and hitherto unpublished letter of Charles Dickens is printed in facsimile by *The Broad Arrow*.

It was written when Dickens was editor of "Bentley's Miscellany" to a lady who had forwarded a contribution and reads:—

48, Doughty-street, London,
Monday, January 29th, 1838.

Madam—

I have read the paper you were kind enough to forward to me, and very much regret that I cannot avail myself of it. It is not in a style of composition which would be serviceable to the Miscellany of which I am the Editor, neither is it in my power to commence any new series of papers just now.

I trust you will not feel hurt by this communication; be assured that I am perfectly sensible both of the kindly womanly feeling which pervades your little tale, and of the excellence of the, motive which prompted you to write it.

If I may venture to advise you, I would beg most strongly and earnestly to recommend that you endeavour to save the friend to whom you refer by some other means than by the exercise of your pen. You cannot conceive the store of trouble and vexations you are preparing for yourself by entering upon the trade of authorship—constant harassing and annoyances, which will embitter the life of seclusion you describe yourself as leading, and no pecuniary returns from which can ever repay you for the mental peace you will sacrifice.

I will return the paper to any place you may mention, or by any conveyance you may point out. Let me beg you to believe that these few words are written in the purest sincerity, and have been called forth by the terms of your letter, which I could not make up my mind to answer in mere business terms,

I am, Madam, your faithful Servant,
CHARLES DICKENS.

AN EARLY LOVE AFFAIR OF MR. W. T. STEAD.

"The doctor's sister was an educated lady, who lived in Scotland. She played and sang Scottish airs, and I think she was the only woman I have ever turned over music for at the piano. She took to me to pass the time, probably, but I fell very deeply in love with her, and she was the first woman to whom I ever said the word 'Love.' It was between eleven and twelve o'clock. We were setting home. The stars were shining . . . But why should I go on with this rambling reminiscence?" (writes Mr W. T. Stead in the autobiographical notes quoted by Miss Estelle W. Stead in her new volume "My Father"). "We all go through this, and I only mention it in order to lead up to the way in which she helped me. Up to that time it had been always more or less of an effort to me to write letters. I would write essays when I set myself to do it. But I always preferred to talk rather than to write, having a greater facility for the use of my tongue than for the use of my pen. After some months of very delicious experience she accepted the calf-love of the hobble-de-hoy as a kind of pleasant homage, which in no way interfered with her attachment to a naval officer to whom she was engaged to be married. When she left our village for Edinburgh I felt as if the sun had gone down in mid-heaven. Out of the misery of that parting I wrote immense letters three times a week, and the exercise and the straining always to write my very best did me more good than almost anything else. I often advise young people who come to me now and ask me what would be the best school in which to learn to write well, to fall in love with a clever woman a dozen years older than themselves, who lives at a distance from them, and with whom they can only communicate by writing."

CRIMINALS I HAVE KNOWN.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

II.—RICHARD PIGOTT.

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I saw him when I was quite a youngster, and never did there seem a man less likely by nature to play a prominent part in a mighty and historic crime and tragedy. He looked the good-natured, easy-going, laughter-loving *bon vivant* in everything—in the rather obese body, the full and flushed face, in the careful clothes with a prominent white waistcoat, and in the single eyeglass. Good-nature, self-indulgence, frankness, a certain Falstaffian humour—these were the impressions he was calculated to produce at first sight. Later on all this was increased by a premature baldness and prematurely white hair, the latter in contrast with the face that remained full, unlined, flushed, and juvenile. And there occurred, while he was still a comparatively young man, an incident in his career which was calculated to make one think of him kindly as one who took the strokes of even inauspicious fortune with undisturbed good humour. He and the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan were condemned simultaneously to imprisonment for hot articles written in times of excitement. The sentence of Mr. Sullivan was for six months and that of the other for twelve; but Mr. Sullivan was a restless, a nervous, and a delicate man, and he suffered severely, and said so. The other man held his tongue, and apparently was quite content to remain in his cell as much at his ease as in his house.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GO ON.

Such was the Richard Pigott I knew in the early seventies of last century. By and by I knew him better. He was the conductor of two Irish weeklies—both advanced in views and both rather antagonistic to the Constitutional movement to which I was already attached; but he always spoke of me kindly. He himself had no special gifts for writing, and indeed was too lazy ever to do work he could get others to do for him. And he paid very small salaries. But nevertheless he produced good papers in which many men of fine enthusiasms and great literary abilities wrote. It was generally known that he was one of the large race of men who are constantly hard up. That flushed cheek was not attained without considerable indulgence in the pleasures of the table solid and liquid. And as time went on there were ugly whispers of defalcations. His papers were the treasuries of several political funds destined for the families of political prisoners or for the temporary relief of the prisoners when they got out of the prison. And one dark evening, in the street in which the papers were published, his cashier was fired at and seriously wounded, and the awful suggestion was made that the poor man, who was represented as a traitor, was only a faithful accountant who knew too much about the ugly story inside the newspaper office. Then the moment came when Richard Pigott found it impossible to go on, and he sold his chief paper to the party of which Mr. Parnell had become the leader. The money received was apparently soon lost, and Pigott was thrown back on his wits for a livelihood; and, as his tastes were expensive, the wits had much work to do.

AS STATE INFORMER.

It was then that the evil instincts and the sinister gifts of the man were given full pay. He became the prince of begging-letter writers; he carried on an odious trade in the dissemination of foul literature and pictures. The money was soon spent, and the begging letters went on.

Then came the moment of the tragic and titanic fight between Parnell and all the mighty forces of English and of Irish life, which, after centuries of omnipotence, that extraordinary man was threatening to pull down. Pigott saw the opportunity for a part which has so often been played in revolutionary times. He had been the chief voice of the revolutionary section for years, and the suggestion was inevitable to such a nature in the Ireland of that day as in the Russia of this, that he should turn State informer instead of revolutionary. Mr. Forster was then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and engaged in a fierce struggle with all the forces of the Revolution in Ireland, and to Mr. Forster Pigott applied. Mr. Forster was at once a merciless opponent and a good-natured man, and partly in the hope of help against the terrific forces he was fighting, and partly because he was really moved by Pigott's letters—which were quite admirable from the begging-letter point of view—he gave Pigott considerable sums of money. But the begging letters continued, and at last Mr. Forster had to refuse any more assistance.

PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

But Pigott suddenly found an El Dorado whose treasures were as Golconda to him in comparison with anything he had ever seen before. The *Times* newspaper had carried on a fierce, a brilliant, and a damaging campaign against the Irish leaders, and especially against Mr. Parnell. Its object was to destroy Parnell and, in destroying him, to destroy the mighty and apparently irresistible movement of which he was the head. And this object could be attained if in any way it could be shown that Parnell had direct participation in any of the terrible events by which the Irish, like all revolutions, had been accompanied. One crime stood out in terrible relief. As is well known, Lord Frederick Cavendish, going over to Ireland on a mission of mercy and reconciliation, was murdered in Phœnix Park along with Mr. Burke, the Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland. It is difficult at this time of day to realize all the world-wide horror which this crime created. For a time it shook the Irish movement to its very foundations, and not only the movement but the life of Parnell was in danger. But the tempest blew over for a year, and then it was revived in all its horror, and perhaps even increased in its violence by the revelations made by Carey, who having been one of the organizers of the dreadful conspiracy of which the Phœnix murders were the outcome, had turned informant and revealed to the horrifider and startled world the ghastly interion of the whole terrible story.

FORGERY OF LETTERS.

The *Times* felt that its story had at last received confirmation, and it began soon to hint that other and more terrible revelations were coming. For the *Times* by then had got into communication with Pigott and Pigott suddenly found himself in the position of being able to command sums which to him were beyond the dreams of avarice, by the very simple method of forging letters and signatures. He forged and forged, but apparently both the appetite and the purse of the *Times* were inexhaustible, and he went on with more forgeries and getting more money until at last his gains from this source amounted to several thousands of pounds.

At last, on the morning of the day when the second reading of a Coercion Bill was about to be put to the test of a division in the House of Commons, the thunderbolt fell on an astounded and horrified world. The *Times* published a letter bearing the signature of Parnell, and indicating sympathy, if not connivance, with the Phœnix Park murders. Never in the history of British politics was there a revelation which seemed destined to transform so utterly an entire political situation and more certain to bring to earth a mighty fabric wrought by hands so potent as those of Gladstone and Parnell. For by this time Gladstone had taken up the cause of Parnell and had committed a great British, as well as the Irish, party to the cause of Home Rule.

Reckless, penniless, greedy of appetite and of money to satisfy it, Pigott may have hoped that he could escape the final Nemesis.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

A preliminary and abortive action against the *Times* justified these hopes, for the *Times* refused, and could not be compelled, to produce the name of the person from whom it had received the letter. But the matter could not be allowed to remain there. An inquiry was ordered by the House of Commons, and after long delays and apparently great reluctance the *Times* was compelled to put Pigott in the box. The day of retribution had come slowly but surely.

It was not long before it was seen by everybody that Pigott was the author and the writer of the terrible letter which had created such a cyclone. I was then editor of a paper, and I took on myself the duty of describing the important scenes in this exciting drama, and thus I had the opportunity of seeing perhaps the most tragic cross-examination the courts of law have ever seen. The cross-examiner was the late Lord Russell—then Sir Charles and practising at the Bar. Everybody knows what a terrific force that astounding advocate was. He towered, even amid the legal giants engaged in this case, as easily above them all as does the Matterhorn above all other Swiss mountains. And, confident in his case, Russell fell upon Pigott with all the tremendous and almost cruel force of his own strong personality and of the still stronger force of the facts he knew. And poor Pigott in the course of half an hour was reduced to pitiful pulp. You could see the unfortunate wretch crumbling up and as it were, dissolving under the pitiless cross-examination. The flushed face had become more flushed than ever, the shoulders stooped, the expression was cowed to shivering wretchedness. It may seem strange, considering how strongly the cause in which I was interested was involved depended on the breaking down of this wretched creature's terrible life of forgery and mendacity, but my dominating feeling as I looked upon him was one of pity. I felt almost as shocked and ashamed as if I were looking on the torture of some criminal, odious and brutal, and yet with human flesh to be scorched and stabbed, amid shrieks of intolerable pain.

AN ABJECT FIGURE.

But to the court generally the spectacle descended from tragedy to farce. As begging letter after letter was read with their unctuous whine and their hypocrisy, nobody could keep his countenance, and peals of laughter resounded through the court. The comic effect was increased to an almost intolerable degree by the strange spectacle on the bench where the three grave judges sat, aloof from all this bubbling and seething welter of human and political passions on the seats below. One judge, the late Mr. Justice Day, had excited a strange feeling, because alone of the three he had never opened his lips throughout the whole enquiry. Black of vision, with a blackish-yellow skin, black hair, black whiskers, black-eyes; he seemed to be some strange reincarnation of the raven, and grimly silent throughout, he increased his sense of some uncanny being who brooded over the whole scene, sinister, mysterious, a modern Sphinx. But to the amazement of everybody Pigott broke down all this imposing and weird composure and aloofness. Mr. Justice Day writhed in laughter, he seemed to become almost hysteric, and this strange and unexpected sight set the roar all over the court, until in the end the laughter seemed to finish in one universal shriek. And meantime Russell went on involving the trembling and decomposed wretch in the box in new contradictions, new and even more palpable lies; until in the end it almost looked as if a great bruiser were kicking to death the weak opponent he had already bruised into pulp.

REFUGE IN FLIGHT.

No one was surprised when the court met the next day that Pigott was no longer in the box, and soon the news came that he had fled. He had in the meantime, with the characteristic weakness and treachery of such a nature, made an attempt to save himself by going into the opposite camp. In Mr. Labouchere's house, before the keen, searching, and merciless eyes of that master cynic and of the late Sir George Lewis, he told the whole story of the forgeries, even revealing the methods which he had employed to give some approach to resemblance to the signature of Parnell. Detectives pursued Pigott hot-foot to Madrid, whither he had fled. They found him in an hotel of that city. On some excuse he managed to be allowed to go to his bedroom, and there he blew out his brains. A curious little incident remains in my memory. On the cold body and inside the shirt was found a scapular. It is one of the objects of devotion which is carried by the pious Catholic. Somewhere in this awful soul there lay either a knowledge or a respect or a dread of the Spiritual and the Unseen.

A TIGER TRAGEDY.

THE BARON'S SHOT.

One of the most interesting features of the November number of the *Cornhill Magazine* is an article by Shelland Bradley entitled "Concerning Tigers". The writer describes how he and a German Baron, a novice in the art of shooting big game, tried to secure a tiger in the Sunderbans. The result was a terrible tragedy which is thus described:—

Anchored for the night just above a tiny village on the bank, we were sitting on the upper deck, watching the glorious sunset that was enfolding the long, broad stretch of river in a wonderful garment of crimson and gold. Over all there had fallen the great stillness and the great peace. Even the Baron, after an exhausting day devoted to the expenditure of innumerable cartridges, had at last subsided. The river itself seemed almost to be at rest after the haste and heat of the day, stretching away into space, on the one hand a lake of life and fire in the setting sun, on the other a still expense of silvery grey, already falling into the shadow of night. On either side the exquisite tangle of trees that clothed the bank grew into broad lines of blackness against the lightness of the sky.

In our long deck-chairs, with our feet upon the rails, we sat facing the bank, on which, some fifty yards or so away, but a little lower down the stream, stood a tiny village, a mere collection of bamboo, mud-walled huts among the trees. Just immediately in front of us was a small opening in the jungle, where the bank gradually shelved down into the river. I should hardly have noticed it, but for the figure of a woman, with a brass waterpot under her arm, swinging gracefully out from between the trees and passing down to the edge of the river to draw water. She seemed to furnish the one last little touch of picturesqueness to the peaceful evening scene. I watched her lazily as she moved a few steps into the stream and stooped with unerring Eastern grace to fill her water-pot.

FATAL MIS-AIM.

Then suddenly in the midst of the exquisite stillness there came to us both the sense of coming danger. I sat up quickly, wondering at the strange feeling of tension that had gripped me. And then I saw. Out from between the trees on the path by which the woman had come shone two glowing points of fire. The huge form crouching behind them was only faintly outlined against the surrounding shadow. Between it and the woman drawing water from the river there could not have been the space of ten feet. Yet so noiselessly had the danger come that she was all unconscious of it. I turned to seize my rifle, but the Baron was before me and the report of his rang out. For a moment in the gathering dusk I could not see what had happened. Then the horrible truth dawned upon me. The tiger had disappeared as noiselessly as he had come. Only the form of the woman lay motionless where she had fallen, half in, half out of the water, with the brass *lota* still clasped in her hands.

I am bound to say that the Baron did all that was possible afterwards. No one could have been more upset than he was. He talked no more that night about shooting tigers. After I had returned from the village, where I had gone at once to see if anything could be done, we ate a very silent dinner and turned in. But all night long the low throbbing of the drums and the weird mourning chant of the women in the village down-stream floated up to us, and kept us awake. Twice I went up on deck, feeling it impossible to remain down below. Overhead a brilliant company of stars shone out of a cloudless sky, and mirrored themselves in the still clear stream that seemed to hover motionless between the turning of the tides. The forest on either bank rose out of the silver stream like a sable setting. No sound of Nature broke the stillness. Only in the village down-stream was there any sign of life, bright red lights gleaming out of the darkness whence the throbbing of the drums came with such maddening monotony, broken only by the loug, low wailing cadences of the mourning dirge. Dawn came and the drums still beat. Only the chanting of the women had died down, its sudden cessation bringing a new sense of desolation in the cheerless dim half-light that heralded in the day.

KISMET.

Soon after the sun was up, I went ashore. Though I anticipated no trouble at all from the villagers, I thought it best, for his sake and theirs, to leave the Baron on board. As I expected, they took what had happened resignedly. It was 'kismet.' Such had been the woman's fate; and who can fight against faith? I could do nothing but present the husband with the one hundred rupees which the Baron had wished to give. He was a man of the poorest cultivating class, and such a sum meant much to him. He had probably never in his wildest dreams imagined himself possessing so much. He received it, however, in a dull stolid manner that might have covered amazement at his sudden wealth, or expressed indifference to it, as compensation for the loss he had suffered. I wondered much which it was as he leisurely tucked the money and roll of notes into his waist-cloth.

I found the Baron sitting gloomily on deck with all his guns put away. For the first time since the accident the glimmer of a smile crossed his face when I told him the story.

'And anyhow,' he commented, evidently once more disposed to take a brighter view of things—'anyhow if I had not killed her, the tiger would have, which would probably have been much more painful than I was. Also the husband would not have got the hundred rupees. So after all it seems that I am the only one to be—what you call?—pitied.'

With which philosophical reflection he called for his guns again, and I once more went in fear of my life. But we saw no more tigers that trip.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

LONDON BYWAYS.

SOME DELIGHTFUL HAUNTS.

Westminster Abbey is one of the most frequented places in London, yet there are byways even here, writes "The Tramp" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Do you know the swish-swish—the susurrus—of a concourse of people in a place where they imagine that the feet may not be honestly and sparely lifted and set down again? Those who stood by the bier of King Edward in Westminster Hall while men and women came continuously in from the outer daylight down the dusky flight of steps will know what I mean. It was like the constant dripping of a thin and varying stream of water on stone or marble. You may hear the same sound in Westminster Abbey. It proclaims the visitor in shoals. But—if you pass, to the walks and cloisters outside, it is as though you entered an abandoned city, the quadrangle of an ancient college with all life suspended; as though you passed to some cool patio in a tropical town at midday, where echoing steps from cobble or pavement proclaim the presence of those who slink furtive in the shade.

Westminster Abbey, as nine out of ten know it, is not the Abbey at all. It is a great part—the Abbey church—but only a part after all. In some abbeys—as at Beaulieu or Reading—the church has utterly disappeared. In others—as, for instance, at Dunstable and Waltham—the church or a fragment of it remains, but the domestic buildings have been razed. In London two of the many monasteries survive in part, Charterhouse and Westminster. Of Westminster it is astonishing how much of the domestic buildings can still be seen, and how they illustrate the daily life of the inmates of the Abbey.

A QUIET RETREAT.

The entrance to the Cloisters is by a door in the south wall of the nave just west of the south transept. Those who do not know the quiet retreat may well rejoice to find it, and to pace its stone pavements, looking out from its traceried arcades, upon its grass plot and upon the ancient environing buildings. Generally speaking, the inner cloister walls with their arcades are ancient, while the outer arcades are renewed. The north cloister was always the place of study, naturally, as those who came into it on a sunny morning even in November will understand. The great arm of the transept and the towering nave of the church protect it on the north and east, and the sunlight warms it and checkers its floor with light and shadow in beautiful reticulation. The studious monks were probably accommodated in little cubicles, called "carrels," set transversely to the windows. In the south walk of the cloisters at Gloucester stone carrels remain to this day.

In the west walk was the school. Here the monks taught their learning to boys who were the first pupils of Westminster. The school apparently extended for a bay or two into the north cloister, for on the stone benches are there to be seen the nine-hole squares, which here, as elsewhere, tell how the boys beguiled the labour of learning with a little relaxation.

THE SOUTH CLOISTER.

The south cloister has several points of interest. At its west end is the refectory door. Next east is a range of four pointed recesses—the monks' towel cupboards—and then, at east the, in recesses under the stone benches, are the tombstones of three of the early abbots. But the east walk is always the more important, because always there opens from it the chapter-house, the seat of council and goverament of an abbey. In the case of Westminster the chapter-house is more, for it was the meeting-place of the House of Commons from its establishment to the sixteenth century. Afterwards it was used as the Record Office. It was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, but though its windows and roof are rebuilt, there remains much ancient, work notably the wall paintings the wonderful tiled floor, and much of the vestibule. The door in the right of the latter is the famous door with human skin. There is still a fragment on the outer side under the hinge, and on its inner face there is more. It was the skin of one of the men flayed alive for an attempted robbery of the Crown treasure in the reign of Henry III.

In each of the walks it is well to look out for the opposite view. Thus from the openings of the north walk you will see rising above the south walk the wall which is all that remains of the monks' refectory—always placed on the far side of the cloister, that the smell of meats and meals may not reach the church. From the west walk one gets the view of the south transept the tiled roof of the east cloister, the chapter-house, the gable-end of the dormitory, and behind—in these clear November days it stands as in another atmospheric plane—the great Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament.

A continuation of the east cloister is the Dark Cloister and all of the work here is part of Edward the Confessor's abbey. On the left in succession are the Chapel of the Pyx (open on Tuesdays only) and then five bays of the Undercroft below the Dormitory. All of this is the earliest work of the Norman style in London with enormously massive piers, walls, and vaults. The Undercroft is one of the newest of London's museums, and many interesting things there are brought from the Triforium and other inaccessible places.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

Through the windows on the right of the Dark Cloister the other side of the refectory wall can be seen with the corbels to uphold its roof. The Dormitory—a long room over the Undercroft—now forms the Westminster School hall, and Saturday afternoon should be a good time to see it. The fine hammerbeam roof is, of course, of later days than the monks, but its walls, too, give evidence of its Norman origin. By a passage on the left, before the entrance to the school, you must go down to the Little Cloisters, a dainty little arcaded quadrangle with fountain playing.

Turn we from thoughts of monks to other thoughts. You know that the beautiful Lady Hamilton—the Crice of Naples—was a servant in her young days. Think of her in cap and apron in these cloisters, since here for a time she lived and worked.

There remain much more of the old Abbey buildings to illustrate the old daily life if space allowed me to write of them; but, once started, you may, I think, be trusted to penetrate into every nook and corner of these delightful and not sufficiently known purlieus of the church you know so well.

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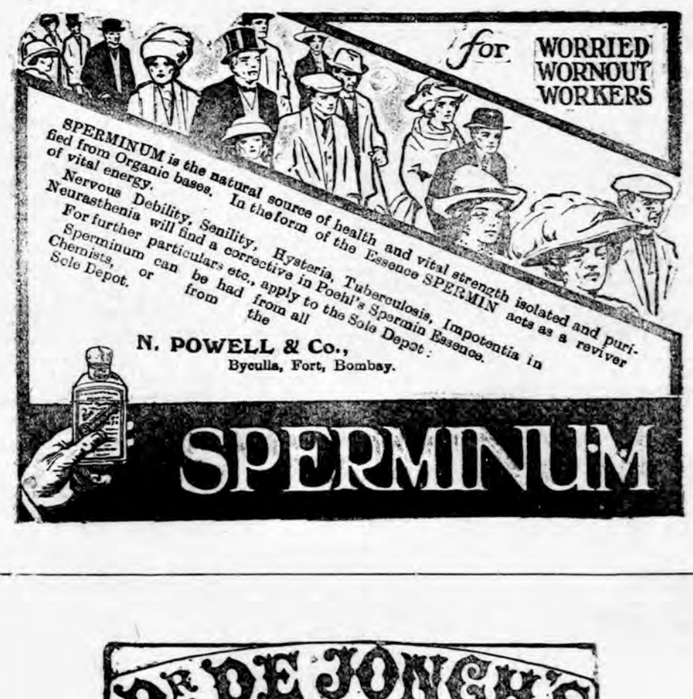

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A VISION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

A TITANIC WORK.

WHAT THE WAR AGAINST NATURE HAS COST.

The following are extracts from interesting and descriptive articles by Luigi Barzini in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Rising low from the sea, Colon stretches along the shore, a line of strange-looking habitations amidst clumps of palm trees. Outside the town is the forest and an exuberant vegetation spreads close down to the water in an endeavour to extend its green foliage over the waves. As we approach, a gigantic pier comes towards us from the Punta del Toro, in front of the town extending half-way across the bay. For more than two miles it runs from the land over the sea. This is the first work of the canal that we perceive; it is the advanced guard.

The canal sends the pier out towards ships when they are still far on the ocean to make a calm around them and to protect them against the frequent storms from the south. The pier is so long that its attachment to the shore is lost to view. It blends itself with the sea in the obscurity of an indefinite coastline. It is not yet finished and on its end enormous cranes, clouded with steam are putting in place blocks of granite brought by trains which have the appearance of travelling over the water. In the background of the bay, to the south a passage opens. It is the mouth of the canal; the threshold of the Pacific.

We enter the port. Some great quays—monumental docks in course of construction, whose rusted steel skeletons form a red latticework in the air, ware-houses as big as cathedrals covered with sheet-iron; some old docks in which numerous steamers are moored, trains stationed some twenty yards from the steamers; a confusion of natives loading and unloading; a crowd of Americans waiting for somebody from the sea and waving their salutations; some yawning soldiers, grave Panamese policemen, with olive faces and khaki uniforms: a confused chatter consisting of Spanish words pronounced with an English accent, and therefore incomprehensible, and English words pronounced with a Spanish accent and therefore still more incomprehensible; an odour of rotten bananas and negro labour; a gangway pushed forward by fifty arms: an avalanche of baggage; we have arrived. We land at Cristobal.

BASE OF OPERATIONS.

The headquarters of the commissariat are here. Cristobal is the base of operations, the general centre of the various services. Here are enormous warehouses, depots, establishments of all kinds, factories which stretch smoking chimneys skywards, noisy workshops, colossal laundries: steel foundries and between the great buildings run glistening railway lines, along which heavy locomotives pant, and swift motor-wagons come and go, carrying engineers and inspectors. Further along, regular and wide, are avenues flanked by residences and offices and bordered by gardens. This is the first specimen of the ephemeral towns which the work has brought into being alongside the canal; towns which number five, six, eight thousand inhabitants; towns which possess schools, hotels, churches, clubs, and which all disappear in a few months, without leaving a trace behind. The impenetrable jungle will again invade their deserted spaces. And the children who are born in them will have no other fatherland than the forest glade, like some of Kipling's heroes.

A MIXTURE OF RACES.

We cross Colon, which reminds one of all the ports of the tropics, but without their activity. It is an indolent, strange town, with its coloured population, which is a mixture of African, Indian, and European races—one of those racial mixtures which are found only on the great highways of humanity and commerce, where something is left by all that passes through.

Groups of negro children soberly dressed in scapulars play in the streets with the gestures of little monkeys under the eyes of black and enormous matrons, seated on the thresholds of the shops amidst bunches of bananas and wreaths of pineapples hung up by their leaves. Ladies of good negro society pass along dressed in extravagant toilettes; the strangest hats are balanced on their crisp woolly hair and their openwork stockings, naturally white, display chocolate transparencies which end in a pair of shoes. A Chinese gardener without a pigtail and wearing pyjamas—which possibly represents the republican interpretation of European costume—pushes a truck loaded with vegetables, assisted by his wife, who still totters on the tiny feet of the old regime. Careful Japanese dust the ironmongery in their shop-windows. Old negroes who with their white hair and whiskers, resemble photographic negatives, sleep stretched out in the corridors. Vehicles of unaccustomed shapes pretend to run, drawn by lazy, worn-out horses, and the tramway bells ring incessantly, so that disasters shall not be caused by their terrific speed. Hammocks swing on the balconies, lulling the repose of voluminous creoles. Winding alleys are perceived, encumbered with scaffolding and verandahs festooned with washing; drinking bars full of sailors and smoke, and shut in by blinds, which only permits the legs of the customers to be seen; little silent and sleepy hotels wait for the arrival of night—that is Colon; whence starts the American train of the Panama railroad.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ANOMALY.

Almost as soon as we enter the marvellous country we see Mount Hope—full of sinister memories. It was the French cemetery, a hill full of graves which at one time was called "Monkey Hill" because of the animals which infested it. Monkey Hill was a name which caused shudders of horror and fear. How much energy, how much talent, how much will power are buried in that forest! The Americans chose to give it a name of good augury, and called it Mount Hope. The coast winds, and the oceans, separated by the narrow strip of land, seem to turn upon each other. Thus it happens that at a certain point a branch of the eastern sea is found to the west, and a branch of the western sea to the east. It is here that man has cut.

THE LOCKS OF GATUN.

Gatun. A station, a dark town planted on the grass, and beyond the houses, above the canal—which we do not see except for the masts and funnels of the tugs and the tops of the dredgers which seem to emerge from the ground—an enormous cyclopean wall, an immeasureable, strange, fabulous, massive monument. One seems to see three immense steps, which rise for nearly half a mile. It is a giant's stair-case, encumbered with machinery and crowned by a complicated network of steel, which seems to be the framework of a grandiose bridge.

The locks are the elevators for the ships. By them the biggest battleships can be raised to a height of nearly 80ft. and brought down to the level of the sea. Each lock will raise or lower a vessel 20ft. It will truly be a giant's staircase when Dreadnoughts are seen slowly ascending.

The canal, which is some 85ft. higher than the two oceans—a great bridge of water thrown across the land—will be traversed in this manner by the leviathans of navigations. It has taken the water of the Rio Chagres and its confluents, the natural outlet of which has been dammed at Gatun. A dyke which resembles a mountain has barred the way of the river, thus drowning a whole region

SUBMERGED FORESTS.

The Chagres is the "River of Crocodiles," discovered by Christopher Columbus on his fourth and last voyage.

The black hulls of the ships will solemnly pass over broad valleys and submerged forests. When the last gate of the locks of Gatun opens before them, steamers coming from the Atlantic will anchor in a vast new lake twenty-one miles in length, varied sinuous, strange, full of wooded islands. And by the will of man they will navigate at the height of the ancient hills, in a vast landscape that was born only yesterday.

The train runs along the eastern shore of the Lake of Gatun. It passes terraces and bridges, crosses strange peninsulas, buries itself in trenches, and returns above the water. Close to the shore the tops of submerged woods stand out from the lake. Multitudes of dead plants weave their bare and blackened branches together, and above this endless wreckage robust orchids, tenacious and green, nesting amidst the boughs, disclose myriads of their extravagant, precious, and wonderful flowers.

The train crosses the Chagres at its outlet into the lake. The old train sporter of riches, wide and swollen, runs slowly between the vegetation of the banks, bordered by green walls, and like the dark trunk of a floating tree, an alligator pushes his long snout above the surface of the water. This point, Gamboa, is the beginning of the most extraordinary part of the canal.

THE CULEBRA CUT.

Starting from the Atlantic, the Canal has taken advantage of the valley of the Rio Chagres so long as the course of the river took a favourable direction. But at the spurs of the Culebra at Gamboa, the river suddenly turns to the north-east. To reach the Pacific it was necessary to cut the mountain.

The mountain has been cut. As the train flies along one obtains a glimpse of a singular and magnificent spectacle. Observed across the liquid screen of the rain, in the gloom of a storm, and beneath the flashes of lightning, it is almost a vision of unreality. The Canal which had assumed the appearance of a fiord, stretching tentacles of water to search the tiny valleys, and insinuating subtle ramifications into the jungle, becomes suddenly banked in a grandiose trench, in a bare canyon hundreds of feet deep, and of an imposing subjugating beauty.

A WORK OF TITANS.

It arouses the astonishment of inexplicable things. Our thoughts cannot conceive of the puny men of our day being capable of such labour; in the presence of this work the image arises in our mind of a humanity of Olympian stature, intent upon rending mountains with hands as big as clouds. We give to humanity the stature of its genius and its daring. For an instant a slender suspension bridge, thrown across the canal at a dizzy height, appears between two peaks. Tugs come and go, hauling barges and rafts, extraordinary craft, half-steamer and half-crane, past at unknown labours. Sirens scream, and suction dredgers draw up tons of mud from the bottom of the canal. Along the bank run trains full of the excavated earth, and trains full of workmen carrying reinforcements to some distant post. A roar of explosions echoes between the bare walls of the great trench. Then everything vanishes. The train rushes into the valleys of the Rio Pedro Miguel, around Gold Hill, which is covered with those panama trees from which the region has taken its name—unless it is the other way about—which have trunks resembling shining stone.

CONQUERING THE ISTHMUS.

It is in the Culebra Cut that the most desperate battles have been fought. And the war is still going on. The conquered isthmus is unwilling to give way. Culebra is offering the last resistance. In this passage the mountain continues to defend itself, hurling down heaps of earth and stone. No foresight and no calculation is possible.

The last landslip—more than a million cubic yards—still blocks the canal. It does not permit the waters, for which the solemn destruction of the Gamboa dyke opened the way, to reach the locks from the Pacific side. The Gamboa dyke serves to keep the Culebra Cut dry during the excavation, while towards Gatun the great lake was already formed. But now the water is necessary to permit the dredgers to ascend from Pacific—as from the Atlantic—to devour the landslip from both sides. Mine after mine explodes to open a passage for the waters, tons of dynamite bombard the barrier, regiments of workmen dig. But scarcely has the water passed before the pressure of the fallen material blocks every exit. The struggle continues.

EPHEMERAL TOWNS.

Now and again a valley opens towards the canal, and for a few seconds we perceive amidst the verdure obscure townships on the opposite bank, one close to the other, their houses, with great flat roofs, eternally grey, raised from the ground by supporting poles which seem to be their legs. Bas Obispo, Camp Elliott, La Vista, Cascadas, Cunette, Empire, Lirio, and further on Culebra then Rio Grande, Cartagenita—all destined to disappear, because the canal will not be crossed again, and the western bank will return to its original wildness. We pass other curious villages, consisting of old railway carriages without wheels, but with verandahs ornamented by creepers; we pass through important railway centres populated by locomotives and trucks; we see the vast barracks of black workmen, and long trains begin to convey multitudes of labourers to their homes.

At Pedro Miguel, on leaving the Culebra Pass, which is nearly ten miles in length, we perceive the first locks of the Pacific side. It is the giant's, staircase again, going down towards the other ocean.

PUZZLE FOR GEOLOGISTS.

One lock is at Pedro Miguel, two others are a couple of miles nearer to the sea. Thus separated, seen from a distance and in passing, they do not make the same formidable impression as those at Gatun, but the work on them appears to be more intense. They swarm with workmen, multitudes of whom are on their big, white sides. Groups of men are hammering amidst the framework of the reserve gates.

But what of the enormous masses of earth that have been excavated? Here they are; they have become hills, still without any vegetation, which stretch alongside the canal and invade some of the neighbouring valleys. If some heights have disappeared, others have arisen. Water has covered some valleys, and earth has covered others. Everything has been turned upside down. In the bay of Balboa, at the other end of the canal, the deep sea now comes to where was once a famous hill. A cataclysm has passed over fifty miles of earth. The great transoceanic road seems to have been opened by a telluric fury.

In the rapid voyage across the Isthmus, from Colon to Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the fantastic spectacle of the greatest work which humanity has ever undertaken has passed before my eyes, fugitive, changeful, vague as a dream.

It has been a confused succession of prodigious visions. Between ocean, and ocean, the vast passage that has been opened is traversed by a torrent of labour. In the wide lakes which man has created, in the deep gorges which man has dug, there is a tumult of gigantic machines, a busy movement of troops of workmen, a toilsome creeping of trains, an infinite palpitation of activity in the midst of the solemn majesty of a land that is wild and strange, torrid, luxuriant, and sinister.

I have coasted a workshop 90 kilometres long, which is transforming the world. It is the creation of the globe which humanity is here revising and correcting in order to bring two hemispheres closer together by 8,000 miles.

CHANGING THE EARTH'S FACE.

A region is being shaped anew. Cut, carved, transformed, it has now another form and another outline. Peaks have disappeared, other heights have risen; certain valleys have vanished, others have been born; great rivers have obediently followed the will of man, as in the Arab legend the sea, roaring and foaming, followed the steps of Lalla Muna, the Moroccan saint. And across the yellow virgin earth has at last been opened a deep, monstrous furrow, which the waters now invade. The gigantic shipway passes from sea to sea, and possibly is visible to other planets—a slender, luminous strange new sign on the old and immutable face of the world.

It seems to me as if something pressing, impetuous, fatal, is being completed, and not a calculated work of construction. This task is surrounded by an atmosphere of battle. It appears to me to be in the spasm and fever of an imminent victory. The creation of the Panama Canal is a long war, which is approaching its end.

A COSTLY WAR.

And what a war! A war which has devoured hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of human lives, an obstinate painful, terrible war against the powerful, and inexorable hostility of Nature. A war which has had all the alternation of a violent struggle. Armies of eight, of ten, of fifteen thousand men were at the beginning hurled successively to the assault. Opposed to them were the virgin forest, the rocks of the mountain, the mud of the swamps, yellow fever, tropical epidemics, and the deadly climate.

HEROES OF A TRAGEDY.

How is it possible to recall without emotion the heroic and tragic French phase of the struggle! For every combatant who fell another came serenely to take his place and die there. And the work continued. It was a veritable massacre. Only the black labourers of the "Antilles" were able to hold out. There are some names which have to be brought into prominence. Dingler, the director-general of the works, lost at Panama his son, daughter, wife, his daughter's fiance, and all that were his and remained alone in command. Boyer, another director, struck down by yellow fever, died exclaiming "Do not abandon Panama." At that supreme moment he had an agonising and prophetic vision of the future. At 26 years of age, Bunau-Varilla whose name is bound up with the resurrection of the Panama Canal, found himself in his turn director-general of the works because all the others had died before him. Two engineers, who were despatched to assist him, died at the same hour a week after they landed. This was a cursed land of agony.

And people died also on the sea. One day a steamer in the Port of Colon appeared to be hushed and silent; nobody was visible on the deck; the vessel was strangely mute and motionless. The whole of the crew were dead. The ship as she lay at anchor contained nothing but corpses. She was nothing but a fearsome floating tomb.

END OF THE FIRST WAR.

And yet it was not the losses which decided the battle. Defeat came through an attack in the rear. Something more ferocious than yellow fever, more formidable than all the hostility of Nature—politics—caused the renunciation of the enterprise. From the first France has been surprised to learn that the Americans, when taking over the direction of the work at Panama discovered that more than 80,000,000 cubic metres of earth had been excavated by the courageous activity of the French. Nobody would have believed this without foreign testimony. The Panama Canal had been declared the greatest mystification in the world. De Lesseps, the old amputator of continents, had been condemned as a cheat. The war was lost.

NATURE TRIUMPHANT.

The active French campaign lasted seven years, after which triumphant Nature resumed absolute possession of the Isthmus. The dream of four centuries seemed to have vanished for ever.

THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

Fifteen years later another army landed on the Isthmus.

The war was resumed with new forces. The American campaign began. With the experience of the past, with all that had been taught by the progress of science, an attack was made at one and the same time upon the land and upon the fever. The mountain and the mosquito were attacked with equal energy.

The most formidable arms of the enemy were wrested from him one by one. The murderous violence of the climate was suffocated. The labouring bands were protected from the invisible as well as from the visible dangers; the prodigious work of rendering a fatal atmosphere innocuous was cheerfully undertaken. Hostilities were carried even into the world of the microscope. The destruction of the deadly stegomia, which carries yellow fever, and of the anopholes, which injects malaria, was carried on with the the same regularity and the same activity as the work of excavation and construction.

MEN AND MACHINES.

The armies of workmen increased in number and in power. First 20,000, then 30,000, then 40,000 men, led by a multitude of engineers, were thrown into the immense trans-oceanic trench. With the progress of the work new masses entered into the line. The figure of 60,000 workmen on the canal was reached. And over the human battalions towered a black, titanic, clamorous population of machines.

A hundred excavators, twenty dredgers, 400 locomotives, 5,000 trucks and pumps, elevators, cranes, tugs; machines with enormous teeth which bit the earth; machines with gigantic hands which seized and carried away rocks; machines which plunged into the depth of the waters the eternal chain of their penetrating and capacious shovels; machines which at one blow unloaded a train of fifty wagons; machines which held their foreheads against the rocks in an attitude of bullish obstinacy and fury, and penetrated them with their long, whirling arms; metallic castles full of a clatter of gearwheels, and potent members of slow and docile motion, a wheezing of boilers, a puffing of steam, and boiling of water—all this and more in the midst of the puny activity of the human insects, intelligent and precise, who guided the machines just as the "cornak" guides the elephant.

Far from every social centre, in the baking solitude of the forests, this hurricane of civilisation raged for ten years. More than 200,000,000 cubic metres of earth and rock have been excavated. This is an excavation equivalent to that of a tunnel traversing the earth from one side to the other, of a gallery opened along the axis of our planet large enough to permit the comfortable transit of an American subway train.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The Isthmus attempted to resist. The second campaign also had its reverses its hours of uncertainty and anguish. Many a time the attack made by man was repulsed. On three occasions the directors of the work found themselves confronted by the insuperable. There was an error of method. President Roosevelt understood the true nature of the enterprise when he took the management of the work out of the hands of the civil engineers and entrusted it to the army. It was war.

A machine that broke was thrown down as material to strengthen an embankment. When a train, with its engine, was overturned because of a landslide no time was lost in rescuing it, it was buried; like a great corpse, where it lay. Forward! Forward! The machines, like the men, had their losses and their dead.

A magnificent assemblage of ambulances, of medical services; of hospitals, conferred upon the combatants a confidence which was one of the elements of daring. Certainly misfortunes were not wanting. Every day the hospital trains transported those who had fallen. Every victory is a Minotaur which devours its victims.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS.

Numbers of labourers fell from the height of the locks. Many were killed by the premature explosions of mines, many disappeared in the turbid waters of the rivers, which are populated by big-mouthed caimans. But it is not possible to consider here all accidents, the disasters, and the mistakes which formed part of the normal life. In great conflicts all the values of existence undergo a change. We must proportion everything that happens here to the immensity of an enterprise that is full of the unknown, to its aspect of struggle—a struggle that has been so varied, so bitter, so long, and so vast.

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PERSONALITIES.

Although burdened with the cares and anxieties of a throne, the King and Queen, the *Sunday at Home* states, always find true delight in being with their children, in guiding them in what they do, and in cultivating their devoted love. It is said that when Princess Mary's birthday came she had to acknowledge every congratulation from friends with her own hand, the letters being handed to the Queen for inspection before being sent. The typewriter is appreciated for general use in the household, but is not requisitioned for private correspondence. Princess Mary's handwriting is like that of other members of her family, clear as print, and, though not yet quite formed, shows plenty of indication of what experts in handwriting call "character."

Lord Eversley, the veteran Liberal statesman, tells an amusing story, says the London *Chronicle* about that distinguished Lord Chancellor the late Lord Westbury. One day at a shooting party the guns were walking through a coppice in line, Lord Westbury and his son being next to one another. A pheasant rose and flew back on the line of beaters. Lord Westbury and his son both fired at it. The bird fell. There arose an altercation between them as to whose bird it was. Both claimed it. "'Twas mine," said the son with an oath. "You lie" replied the Chancellor with a stronger oath. "'Twas mine alone." Presently it appeared that at the same time that the pheasant was killed one of the beaters was hit and seriously wounded. Thereupon another hot controversy arose between Lord Westbury and his son as to which of them had shot the beater. The father ended by declaring that he had never even fired off his gun.

The amusing incident of Lord Haldane being presented with a "dummy" medal at, Edinburgh is not an unprecedented one, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Nearly fifty years ago Sir Rowland Hill, the organizer of our penny postage system, had a similar experience. In 1864, the society of Arts awarded him the Albert Gold Medal, and the presentation was made by the then Prince of Wales. But the box was empty, though the Prince did not know it. The die had been smashed in casting the medal, and there was not sufficient time to engrave a new one for the ceremony.

On the subject of long service and reluctance to retire, writes the *Westminster Gazette*, the case may be recalled of Lord Norbury, who, as a reward for his resistance to Catholic claims, and his savage prosecution of the men of '98, coupled with his advocacy of the Union, was made Chief Justice of the Irish Common Pleas in 1800. For twenty-seven years he inflicted his bad law, bad manners, and worse puns on the Courts. In 1827, however, Canning was in an awkward position owing to the King's refusal to ratify Plunket's appointment as Chancellor. Norbury was over eighty, and, if he could be got out of the way, Plunket might succeed him. One of his favourites was persuaded to undertake an embassy, but met with an uncompromising refusal, and at last, after much negotiation, a step in the peerage and a handsome pension provided a golden bridge. A year earlier, after Norbury had fallen asleep at a murder trial, it had been hinted to him that he should retire, but he met the suggestion by challenging the Viceroy's emissary to a duel.

Remarkable indeed was the record of the Rev. Philip Carlyon, who has just died, within six weeks of his 102nd birthday. Having been ordained as long ago as 1836, he not only lived, but was a clergyman, during four reigns, although he retired from active service more than forty years ago. Further, he leaves a son aged sixty-five and a grandson who, having originally been a soldier, is now himself in holy orders.

Swedish Royal romances have, as a rule, been more pleasant than the one which has just resulted in the flight of the bride. The most famous and agreeable of them, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is that which united Oscar Charles, the Sailors Prince, and Miss Ebba Munck, the hospital nurse. Miss Munck was originally a lady-in-waiting, but put on the nurse's uniform in order to drown her grief at the King's refusal to let her marry his son. The Sailor Prince however, dashed down into the country in pursuit of her, brought her back to Stockholm, and vowed that he would marry her and risk his parents' consent. They did consent, though the King's permission was only grudgingly accorded; and it was decided that the wedding must be a quiet one, and must be celebrated abroad. It was celebrated at Bournemouth, and an album of views of the neighbourhood, presented by the leading citizens, was one of the most interesting of the wedding gifts. The Prince, after abdicating his Royal rights, retired with his beautiful bride to live at Karlskron, on an income of about £1,500 a year.

A London syndicalist who greatly admired Mr. Larkin's achievements, says the *Manchester Guardian*, took a trip to Dublin to congratulate his hero. The meeting was a dramatic one The two men felt that they had met before. But where? Suddenly each of them remembered. It was in Honduras. The syndicalist, exploiting that country in the character of a capitalist, had encountered "Jim" as leader in a strike of two niggers!

Lady Aberdeen, says the *Daily Citizen* has a reputation for informality. A Cabinet Minister once called at Dublin Castle and rang the bell without effect. He peered through the glass panels, but saw no one. As he was about to go he saw Lady Aberdeen, her skirts tucked up, rush across the hall. Immediately afterwards a servant ran after her. Then the door was opened, and the Minister was admitted. "I do hope you were not kept waiting?" said Lady Aberdeen. "This is the servants' weekly games day, and the household is so excited. Everything is at sixes and sevens."

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THAT CHRISTMAS BULL FIGHT.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO ADVENTURERS.

BY H. K. HOLMAN Jnr.

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In 1903 Sam Reynolds, a young man from New York State, was travelling in the Western States on a pleasure trip. During a stay in an Arizona town he made the acquaintance of one Harper Lee, an American *matador*, or bull-fighter. This man's conversation proved very interesting to Reynolds, as he recounted many incidents of the *plazas de toros*. He also told Reynolds that the money-making possiblities of bull-fighting were great, and so enthusiastic was he that a few days afterwards articles of partnership had been regularly drawn up and signed by the two young men. The firm was Harper Lee and Reynolds, organizers of bull-fights; the former to have charge of the exhibitions and the latter the finances.

With the firm established, the next step was to locate a suitable place for the performances. Juarez, in Mexico, just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas, was chosen as the most desirable on account of its accessibility both to American tourists from the United States side, and to the Mexican population around Juarez. No difficulty was experienced in leasing the property, and Reynolds opened the office for business and began a systematic campaign of advertising. Meanwhile Lee scoured the country for the best and most vicious bulls and better ponies for the *picadors* than had ever been seen in the Juarez ring; he also employed the very best *toreadors* of all classes that could be engaged. Last, but not least—for the fight is no good without the music—a military band was secured for the season. The doings of the *Americanos* its utmost. Business remained good, and there was no sign of trouble until December. Bulls were now getting very scarce, and it became extremely difficult to secure enough good ones to give a fight, so the partners decided to close the ring for the season with a grand final fight on Christmas Day. They saved four of the finest bulls for the occasion.

On the morning of December 21st the keeper were the sole topics of conversation among the people; never before had the prospect of such grand times dawned upon them.

A POOR "HOUSE."

As was announced by lurid posters pasted generously over the front of every *cantina* (saloon) within a score of counties in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Chihuahua, promptly at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the big entrance doors swung slowly back. At the window of the little ticket-office was framed the expectant face of Sam Reynolds, as he waited for the rush of customers anxious for the little pasteboard *boletos* entitling them to admission. A few did come, but disappointingly few. Reynolds's expression changed from expectancy to dismay as the time went on. It was not what he had expected at all.

The patrons who had gone inside, however, were not disappointed. They marvelled at the wonderful transformation of the old *plaza de toros*. The interior was magnificent with a blaze of pleasing colours; there were new paint, flags, and decorations everywhere. New seats, really comfortable ones, had crowded the old benches out, and the judge's stand and more prominent boxes were all a-glitter with gilt. The Mexicans began voicing their pleasure with shouts of "Bravo! Viva los Americanos," and so on, which they kept up until the band of fifty performers drowned their voices with a march, the signal for the beginning of the fight.

The fight and finish of the four bulls was grand; the most critical could find no fault. The animals were full of fire, and vicious to a degree. They charged again and again, dashing at everything in sight, until the *matador*, the idol of the spectators, dispatched them with his long sword. The *toreadors*—all classes of them, from the assistants to Senor Lee himself—were most magnificently dressed. Not a foul was recorded during the entire exhibition, and when the last bull was finished the performers retired hastily to their dressing-rooms and barred the doors to prevent the overjoyed patrons who were jumping into the arena, from embracing them.

MEAT FOR SALE.

While Lee and his troupe were retiring from this manifestation of popularity, Reynolds was hoisting up the red flag on mast that had formerly supported the green and white flag of the Republic. The red flag signified that the fights were over and that meat was for sale. You will always see this flying after a bull-fight and the demand for meat is usually greater then the carcasses will supply.

Reynolds was anything but cheerful when Lee reached the ticket-Office. When he was shown the small receipts, however the latter only laughed and slapped Reynolds on the shoulder.

"Never mind, old chap," he said. "Just wait till next Sunday and we'll have 'em all right."

They did, too. The splendid performance was talked about all the week, and the second exhibition found the seating capacity taxed to cameo the office with the news that two of the bulls had got together during the night and so badly gored one another that they had had to be killed. This was bad, very bad. The nearest place at which they could secure more was the Molino Ranchero, eighty miles off the railway, and with no telegraphic connection. Knowing that it was practically useless, but gambling on the possibility, a man was put on the swiftest horse available and dispatched to buy and bring in two more animals to take the place of the dead ones. A reward of a hunderd dollars was promised him if he got back in time for the fight, and away he flew like the wind.

Days before posters had been put up in every town within a radius of five hundred miles of Juarez, and the prices of admission were doubled. The advertising was effective, as the non-descript crowd which thronged the streets on the morning of the twenty-fifth attested.

No news had yet been received from the man who had gone after the bulls. Two o'clock came—the time for the doors to open. Then, to the joy of the partners, a dusty *vaquero* rode up with word that the bulls were about five miles from the city, and would arrive within an hour. Reynolds figured that it would be at least an hour after the doors were opened before the new bulls would be needed, so he ordered the big doors to be thrown open.

The waiting crowd surged in. Frequently men would be forced away from the window by the insistent current of humanity before they could secure the change due to them after paying for their tickets. The constant flow soon filled the seats, and then standing room was eagerly competed for. The little drawer used by the ticket-seller was filled to overflowing with cash, and on a convenient shelf a heap of coins grew into a miniature mountain. The place became so packed that it was no longer possible for anyone to get in, so those who were unable to gain the stand into the street, yelling for vengenance. But the ticket-office was closed and the *Americano* gone. As they sallied out from the big doors the foremost saw him about a couple of hundred yards or so ahead, staggering along under the weight of a heavily-laden suit-case. Then a file of *soldados*, detailed to arrest him, appeared, and began a chase. All the spectators joined in, and when Reynolds looked back and saw the mob of pursuers he put on a speed that wood have shamed an ordinary racehorse by comparison. It was a good half-mile from the International Bridge, where he knew he could expect relief. He had been a good sprinter at college, and while it was decidedly unpleasant to have to make such a hasty departure he knew that, barring accidents, he could beat the crowd to the bridge.

THE PURSUIT.

A stone that he stepped on, while glancing back, twisted his ankle; he lost his balance and fell, and the suit-case flew open. He picked himself up and, grabbing the case—leaving a few pesos on the ground—started again, but his ankle pained him so much that he made very poor speed.

When the foremost of the mob reached the spot where he had fallen they saw the pesos shining in the sun, and quickly stopped to grab them up. Those behind, unprepared for this sudden stop, dashed into them, and there was a most laughable mix-up. Those who were far enough behind, however, swerved around the struggling mass and kept up the pursuit, which was now drawing very close to the bridge. Reynolds was not more than fifty yards from it, and the infuriated Mexicans began shooting at him. This brought the American custom guards out of the barracks at the far end of the bridge.

On the edge of the bridge Reynolds sank down, but the Americans shouted to him that he was still on Mexican ground. He staggered to his feet, but his ankle pained him so much that he could hardly bear to put his foot to the ground. The mob was almost on him now, and though they had stopped firing for fear of hitting the American officers, it looked as if they would surely catch him. Suddenly one admittance began coming back to the window to get their money refunded.

TAKING THE MONEY.

These woo wanted tickets and those who wanted refunds met at the window, and soon began scrambling for places. Reynolds, seeing that trouble was brewing, discreetly closed the thick wooden shutter across the ticket-window, and then, while the infuriated crowd hammered on it with their revolver butts, he quickly raked the money he had taken into an old suit-case that he found in a corner of the room. As he struggled with the stubborn lock of the case someone knocked at the side door. Alarmed, he picked up a six-shooter and tip-toed to the door. The knock came again, more insistent.

"Well! What is it?" "Open, please senor. It is I, Ernesto."

He threw the door open and there stood Ernesto, keeper of the bulls, with a note. Reynolds took the note and Ernesto dashed back to the ring. Lee had written on the back of a programme: "Reynolds,—For Heaven's sake, get those *toros* here. If they fail to come this drunken mob will tear up things, so if they don't come you had better bolt to El Paso. I'll be O.K.—Lee."

He had scarcely done reading the note when the man he had sent for the bulls entered through the side door.

"Good day, senor."

"Why, good afternoon! So you are back? Good work! Where are the bulls?"

"I know not, senor," was the sad reply. "They got away from me after the *vaquero* left. I followed several miles but could do nothing alone. I hastened here to tell you and to get help."

"The dickens you did! Well, how quick can you get them here if I send more men with you?"

The Mexican shrugged his shoulders. "Maybe three hours—maybe longer."

"What! Can't you beat that?" cried Reynolds, his heart sinking. "We must have them in thirty minutes."

"Impossible, senor. They are fifteen miles away now, at least."

"Can't you get me something in town that will do?"

"Nothing. There are no bulls in this place," replied the Mexican.

Despairingly the American began to clean his finger-nails—a habit he had when he was inventing a way out of a difficulty. The other waited respectfully for the white man to speak. Suddenly the penknife closed with a snap.

"Get me two cows, *pronto*."

NO COWS.

A look of horror dawned on the face of the Mexican.

"Cows! It is forbidden! No one would dare offer a cow in the ring. There is a fine of five hundred dollars, senor! And the mob, it would tear you to pieces before the police came! No, not cows, senor!"

"That's all right," answered Reynolds, calmly. "Here's a hundred dollars for you if you get the cows. But, say—you get the cows first, and then I'll give you the money."

"Ah, senor, I go." said Ernesto. "You shall have the cows, but they will surely kill you."

Meanwhile Lee, in the arena, had been informed of the arrival of the Mexican who had gone after the bulls, and thinking that the animals had come he ordered the third fight to begin. He watched the gate through which the animals entered to see what the new bull would be like. When a cow came ambling in, and received the *bandilero's* stab from over the gate, he almost froze with terror. What would the spectators do when they saw it was a cow? This question was soon answered, for an angry howl went up from the mob, and the troupe of fighters hastily retired from the ring. The miners and cowboys began a lively target practice at the unfortunate cow from their seats, and when she dropped dead they rushed from man, with a tremendous spurt, dashed forward from the mob and, reaching Reynolds a good fifty feet ahead of the rest of them, half-carried and half-dragged him across to where the American officers stood, with their guns ready for trouble. He was saved.

Reynolds, who had fainted from pain and exhaustion, a few minutes later to find the faithful Ernesto—the man who had saved him—bathing his face with cold water while the American and Mexican officers dispersed the maddened mob.

Realizing that he was gripping something hard with his right hand Reynolds looked down, and saw the suit-case containing the money. He opened it, and Ernesto smiled.

"Mucho dinero, senor?"

"Yes. Much dinero!" replied Reynolds. "My friend, you are welcome to as much of it as you want. Help yourself." And he shoved the case towards the Mexican.

When Lee slipped across the river after dark he learned from the custom guards that Reynolds had been sent to the Hotel Dieu for medical treatment. He found him there, and, propped up in bed, Reynolds divided the money. He placed one thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars in one pile and one thousand five hundred and twenty-four in the other.

"You take the big pile, Lee," he said.

"Why? How's that?" asked Lee, surprised at such a queer division.

"Oh, nothing?" returned Reynolds. "Only I spent ten dollars on the way over—gave it to Ernesto. I tried to give him all of it, but he would only take ten dollars. These Mexicans are queer people, aren't they?"

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence (from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., Bombay.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

OPINIONS ON COMMISSION.

SATISFACTION AT HOME.

TEXT OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Reuter learns that in well-informed quarters, satisfaction is felt at the appointment of the Natal Commission. There may be some regret in India, that she is not represented, but the difficulty of such a course is realised. The fact that General Botha admits that there is room for enquiry and has not delayed to take steps to hold it reflects all credit on the Union.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

PRETORIA, Dec. 12.

The terms of the reference of the Commission of Inquiry are :—

(1). To inquire into and report on the disturbances in connection with the strike of Indians; the causes and circumstances leading to the strike disturbances, the amount of force used for the suppression of the strike, the necessity for the use of such force, and as to any acts of violence alleged to have been committed upon prisoners sentenced in connection with the strike.

(2) To make recommendations in respect of any of the above matters.

STRIKE OVER.

It is officially announced that 24,000 Indians were working in the coal and sugar industries in Natal and Zululand on Wednesday, that 621 are on strike and some hundreds still in gaol. About 300 are receiving rations from the Indian Association.

DURBAN, Dec. 12.

The Indians at Lameroi and Tongaat resumed work to-day. General Lukin has returned to Pretoria.—Reuter.

PRESS OPINION IN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Referring to the appointment of the Committee the *Englishman* writes :—"The committee cannot deal with the larger Imperial aspect of the problem. On account of the complexity of the problem it should be referred to an Imperial Commission representing the Imperial, Indian and Colonial Governments."

The *Statesman* remarks.—"The appointment of the Committee is an admission that the Union Government recognise their Imperial responsibility and retain some regard for the effects of their actions upon the British Empire at large. It amounts also to a promise to reconsider their attitude towards the Indian population."

The *Indian Daily News* anticipates the result of the enquiry and says: "The wolf having eaten up the lamb was induced by the elephant to hold an enquiry into the lamb's grievances. The wolf held the enquiry and decided that the lamb was entirely in the wrong and exonerated the wolf, and there it ended."

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS'S ASSAILANT.

A MAN WHOM HE HAD OFTEN BEFRIENDED.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 12.

Sir Lionel Phillips's assailant has been arrested. He is a Russian, named Nissum, described as a store-keeper at the Ferreira Mine. He said the mines had tried to ruin him and he did not see why others should live if they would not allow him to live. The crowd seized Nissum, who attempted to commit suicide.

Sir Lionel Phillips was walking with Sir James Fitzpatrick to lunch at the club.—Reuter.

Hitherto no attempt has been made to extract the bullets from Sir Lionel Phillips, one of which pierced the liver and a lung. The patient's general condition yesterday evening was good.

His assailant was a Russian Jew whom Sir Lionel Phillips had often befriended.—Reuter.

LATER.

The man Nissum, who shot Sir Lionel Phillps, was charged to-day with attempted murder but was remanded and will be kept under medical supervision to ascertain his mental condition.—Reuter.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

GERMANY UNABLE TO GET READY.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.

The motion to include half a million marks in the German estimates as a first contribution to the cost of German participation in the San Francisco Exhibition has been withdrawn, the Government urging the impossibility of organising adequate representation by February 1915, when the exhibition opens.—Reuter.

SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Another estimate of the Cuban sugar crop places it at 2,569,000 tons.—Reuter

THE CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Cabinet Council, yesterday, was chiefly occupied with discussion of the estimates.—Reuter.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

FOOTBALL ABANDONED FOR DRILL.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Times has the highest authority for stating that an interchange of views between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law on the Irish crisis has actually begun.—Reuter.

LATER.

Special meetings in the north of Ireland of the Queen's University and Malone Rugby clubs have been called in Belfast to arrange the cancellation of all club engagements during the crisis in Ulster, and to engage in drilling instead.

Speaking at Carnarvon, Mr. Bonar Law again invited the Government to produce proposals regarding Ulster. He said that the chance of a settlement was smaller to-day than it was six weeks ago. The Government had drifted too long.—Reuter,

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

EMPLOYER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT?

Mr. Hollwey, Vice-Chairman of the Dublin Port Docks Board, was accidentally shot by a non-Unionist carter, who fired a revolver at some strikers who were assailing him. Mr. Hollwey is in hospital in a critical condition.—Reuter.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

GERMAN MILITARY MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.

Before the German military mission arrives an Irade will be published making it clear that the functions of the mission are purely instructional.—Reuter.

NEW RECRUITING IDEA.

FULL-PAGE ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The War Office has engaged a well-known publisher to conduct a publicity campaign on behalf of the Army, including full-page advertisements in newspapers detailing the advantages of life in the Army.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN FRENCH SAHARA.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

Heavy fighting took place in the French Sahara on November 27. The French took an important position by assault at Ain Balka, in which they lost four officers and twelve native riflemen killed and three officers and nineteen natives wounded.—Reuter.

NO CHRISTMAS STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Mr. Samuel has informed a postal deputation that the Cabinet has taken into account the rise in the cost of living, but considers that the wages paid by the Post Office are sufficiently good.

The men's leader announces that whatever the next step may be there will be no strike at Christmas.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT WILSON ILL.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 12.

The President is in bed with a cold.—Reuter.

THE STRANDING OF AN ITALIAN CRUISER.

ROME, Dec. 12.

As a result of the enquiry into the stranding of the Italian cruiser "San Giorgio," Rear-Admiral Cagni and Captain Cacace have been placed on half-pay.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL STRIKE IN LEEDS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Three thousand municipal employees have struck in Leeds. The streets are not swept and are in darkness.—Reuter.

THEF E NCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

The Premier has made a declaration as to the policy of the new Ministry which corresponds with the forecast already published.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 302 votes to 141. In the course of the debate M. Caillaux stated that the fifty-two millions loan was withdrawn.

M. Doumergue said the Government would loyally carry out the three years' military service law, the expenditure on which would be partly borne by the taxation of unearned income.—Reuter.

MESOPOTAMIAN SCHEMES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople states that the barrage on the Hindiyeh, a branch of Euphrates, and the first section of Sir William Willcocks' scheme, will be opened to-day

MEXICAN REBELS.

INVADE A BRITISH CONSULATE.

AND REMOVE A REFUGEE FOR RANSOM.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A telegram from Juarez states that in the absence of the British Consul the rebels entered the Consulate at Chihuahua and seized and imprisoned the son of Senor Terra-za, a great landowner, the son having taken refuge in the Consulate. The rebels then demanded a ransom of 250,000 dollars.

On the Consul's return the rebels refused to allow an appeal to the British Minister in Mexico City.—Reuter.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 12.

British residents at Tampico are on board a steamer chartered by the British admiral and manned by bluejackets. —Reuter.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

HINDU PRISONERS STILL HELD BY THE KHOSTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the Khost out laws have still two Hindu prisoners whom they are holding for ransom. They are survivors of the four who were captured, one having been sent into Bannu with the head of the companion who was murdered by the gang.

BOMBAY BAGTIES.

SALE OF WORK AT Y. M. C. A.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon yesterday opened a sale of work at the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, held in aid of the fund to clear off the building debt on the new Baptist Church, Colaba.

Lady Willingdon arrived at 5 o'clock, and was conducted to the platform by the Rev. H. E. Barrell, pastor of the church.

Fourteen stalls had been arranged in the hall, all of them prettily got up. Prominently in evidence were collections of needle-work, a ladies' general stall, a stall for fancy articles, one for provisions, and stalls containing sweets and toys for children and flowers. There were also an art gallery, the inevitable refreshment stall, but one of the most interesting was a men's stall at which were shown for sale some old Byedur matchlocks, and some swords which were used about 300 years ago during the time of Mahomedali Shah.

Altogether the show was excellent, and the arrangements good.

On arrival Her Excellency was presented with a beautiful bouquet by little Miss Eva Booth on behalf of the Committee. After a hymn had been sung and a prayer offered, Mr. Barrell presented to Lady Willingdon Master Muir, son of Mrs. Muir, President of the Ladies' Society, who, in pretty fashion, handed to Her Excellency a beautiful hand-painted satin casket which was placed in a basket of white and mauve flowers trimmed with ribbons of the same, Lady Willingdon's favourite colours. This charming memento of the afternoon was placed at the disposal of the committee by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. Lady Willingdon made a very graceful acknowledgement.

Mr. Barrell, in requesting Lady Willingdon formally to open the sale, remarked that it was the fourth function at which Her Excellency had assisted within a fortnight, and thanked her for the kind interest she had shown in their endeavour to clear their church of debt. He then gave a short history of the Baptist Church in Bombay, which he said was established in 1867 and the first church building was erected in 1872, in Bellasis Road, Byculla, then and for many years subsequently the chief European residential quarter in Bombay.

The expenditure incurred in the construction of the new building was over Rs. 1,31,000, and at the present time there was a deficit of over Rs. 27,500. It was to attempt to wipe out this deficit that the sale had been arranged.

Lady Willingdon expressed the great pleasure she had in opening the sale and said she was pleased with the beautiful appearence of the hall. She hoped the sale would find many patrons and would prove successful sucess.

Her Excellency was then conducted round the stalls at which she made several purchases.

There was a large attendance of the public.

THREE TOWNS AMALGAMATION.

A meeting of the Plymouth Town Council was held in mail week for the consideration of a proposal that negotiations should be opened for the amalgamation of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, generally called the Three Towns.

A resolution in favour of a memorial to the Local Government Board and negotiation with the Town Council of Devonport, the Devon County Council, and the Stonehouse District Committee was moved by the Mayor and seconded by Mr. J. W. S. Godding, the ex-Mayor. After considerable discussion it was carried by 38 votes to four.

Capt. the Hon. Somerset Richard Hamilton Augusta Ward, of Carrowdore Castle. Donaghadee, county Down, Ireland, formerly of the 72nd Highlanders, with whom he saw service in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny, who died aged seventy-nine, fifth son of the third Viscount Bangor, left unsettled personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £13,019.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE.

DIFFERENCES NOW HEALED.

DUE TO INFLUENCE OF INDIAN OPINION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

At a meeting of the Committee in London of the All-India Moslem League this evening, the Aga Khan was elected Honorary President, His Highness having telegraphed his willingness to become Honorary President if the old officers remained.

Prior to the meeting the committee members received a joint letter from Messrs. Ameer Ali, Latif and Anik, replying to resolutions of the meetings on November 2 and December 3, requesting them to continue in their respective offices, calling attention to the difficulties besetting their community, and asking them not to sever their connection with the League at so critical a stage. The letter states that in response to these requests and telegraphic appeals and resolutions from the United Provinces, the Punjab and Moradabad Leagues and other organisations in India, and in view of delicate questions confronting the Mussulman community, "we desire to express our willingness to continue to give the League our services in the work of Mussulman development. There is no need to say that we rely on your loyal co-operation and help to maintain unimpaired its weight in the public estimation and its usefulness to our community."

The committee passed a hearty vote of thanks to the Aga Khan and the officers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The *Times* states that the settlement of the differences of the London Moslem League is mainly attributable to the support of the hitherto recognised leaders by the best and most responsible Mussulman opinion in India.

The rally of moderate Moslem opinion to the more experienced leaders has undoubtedly been contributed to by the refusal of Lord Crewe and Mr. Asquith to grant interviews to Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Wazir Hasan, a fact well-known in India though not made public hitherto in this country. —Reuter.

BIG SPANISH BANK'S FAILURE.

MADRID, Dec. 12.

Following a continuous run yesterday on the Hispano-American bank, the institution to-day suspended payment. The bank has paid up capital of £1,500,000 and current accounts of four millions sterling. It is largely interested in Mexico.—Reuter.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, in reply to Government, advocates the legislative restriction of banking operations as a safeguard against dishonesty and incapacity, but does not think that such restriction should be applied to shroffs or personal bankers who are a class apart from banking companies.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Viceroy will pay a visit to Lucknow about the middle of January.

CALCUTTA THEATRE BRAWL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The case in which Mr Melbourne of the Gaiety Theatre is charged with assaulting Mr. Moller in the theatre was continued yesterday before Mr Keays. Witnesses were called for the defence The first was Mr Sechase, proprietor of the Continental Hotel, who said he heard Melbourne tell Moller he ought to be ashamed of his conduct. Moller grabbed Melbourne and the latter lost the sleeve of his shirt. Mr Major told Moller he had better get out and not create a disturbance.

Mr Warren, another witness, said he witnessed the affair. Melbourne did not strike Moller until the latter tore his shirt sleeve away. The witness said that in his opinion the attack was justified as Moller had given provocation from the box.

Mr. Gow gave corroborative evidence and the case was again adjourned.

THE JUDSON CENTENARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Dec 12.

At the Judson centennial celebration by the Baptist Mission, which continued all day yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the evening session.

In the address, Sir Harvey Adamson paid a tribute on behalf of Government to Judson as a missionary student, scholar and teacher extolling especially the Judson Burmese Dictionary, and his translation of the Bible into Burmese. The first Baptist school in the Province was founded by him in Moulmein. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed the indebtedness of the administration to Americans for the part they had taken in educating the Burmese, and uplifting backward races such as the Karens and Kachins.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 14

THE AGRA RIOTS.

REPORTED END OF THE TROUBLE.

PICKETS STILL RETAINED IN STREETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The *Pioneer's* Agra correspondent wires :—

The "tazia" processions were carried out with all due ceremony. Owing to the firm stand taken by the local authorities everything passed off most satisfactorily. Troops, police and various civil officials have been constantly on duty for eight hours, and there can be no possible doubt that all concerned are thankful that the "tazias" have been finally deposited in the Kerballa. There have been no serious casualties.

Gratitude is due to Mr. Hose, Commissioner, for his wise decision in insisting on the removal of the "tazias" at the hour fixed. It was a fortunate coincidence that the Inspector-General of Police, and also Mr. Percy Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in charge of the First Range, and a large collection of police officers of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, happened to be present at the conference and were available to support Mr. Fergusson, the District Magistrate and his staff in their task.

The Seaforths under their colonel and officers and a detachment of gunners, assisted the local authorities in keeping order. The Hindu shopkeepers persisted in their obstinate attitude of keeping their shops closed in spite of the guarantee given to them by the authorities. The situation is improving but the authorties consider it necessary to retain military and police pickets in the city, owing to the Piala mela. It is, however, confidently expected that normal conditions will be restored to-morrow.

LATE MAIL NEXT WEEK.

"MOREA" TWELVE HOURS LATE AT PORT SAID.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, passed Suez at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th idem. This is some twelve hours after the usual time. The vessel was detained at Port Said waiting for the mails ex s.s. "Isis," which steamer experienced very bad weather between Brindisi and Port Said.

COIMBATORE CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 12.

The proceedings at to-day's meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India were very interesting, and lively speeches were made during the discussion of agricultural education in this country. Sir Robert Carlyle was present throughout and Sir Alfred Bourne took an active part in the discussions. Bombay Vernacular agricultural schools were greatly praised and were recommended as worthy of consideration of local Governments in giving agricultural education to the country. The exertions of Dr. Harold Mann in this connection were eulogized.

Mr. McKenna, in opening the proceedings, delivered a short address in the course of which he outlined the present policy with regard to agricultural education and detailed the character of the changes suggested. Mr. McKenna said that the failure of the present agricultural educational system had been due to attempts to enforce uniformity in all Provinces—they had attempted to apply to all Provinces similar education nal training. Whatever the educational standard of the Provinces or the state of development of scientific agriculture might be in the future, uniformity in fact would not be insisted on; but it would be open to all Provinces to reconstruct their educational policy on lines which they considered the most suitable to attract the right class of pupils. If, in the earlier stages, the Provinces were not hampered by having to work up to what, in the conditions of education and local research, might be regarded as practically an unattainable ideal, but were permitted to adapt those courses to local conditions, then he saw no reason why from a well laid foundation they should not later get a superstructure much more satisfactory than they had in the past.

Some very important suggestions were made by the Committee of the Board, regarding the future educational policy to be followed by the department, and the Board unanimously approved of them.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The following Press communique has been issued in the Education Department :—"The original date fixed for the commencement of the All India Sanitary Conference in Lucknow was Thursday, January 15th, 1914, but the Government of India have asked the United Provinces Government whether it will equally suit their convenience to commence the proceedings on Monday, January 19th. The poooedings will terminate in that case on January 27th.

FARIDPUR DACOITIES.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF SUSPECTS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

In connection with the political dacoities at Faridpur, two more houses were searched by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department in Calcutta on Thursday with the result that two men were arrested. Their names have not been divulged by the police.

MYSORE TREATY.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN DOCUMENT.

INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER LITTLE CHANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The text of the Treaty between British Government and the Maharajah of Mysore has been issued. The document begins :—

"Whereas the rulers of the territories of Mysore have, since the restoration to them of the said territories in 1881, evinced their zeal and attachment to the Crown. And whereas the administration of the Mysore State has been conducted during the past thirty-two years to the satisfaction of the British Government. And whereas, in order to mark the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharajah is held by the British Government, the Governor-General of India in Council is desirous of making certain changes in the conditions laid down at the time of such restoration, the following articles are hereby agreed upon."

Then follow twenty-two articles, as against the twenty-four in the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, which the Treaty replaces.

The articles are in the main a reproduction of those in the Instrument of Transfer, the principal being as follows:—

Article (1) of the present Treaty reads:—"The Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiya Bahadur and those who succeed him in the manner hereinafter provided shall be entitled to hold possession of and administer the said territories perpetually, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed." The word "perpetually" has been introduced and the phraseology slightly altered.

In the Article of Instrument of Transfer relating to railways to be constructed or worked by the British Government in Mysore territories, it was provided in 1881, that land required should be granted free of all charge, but in the Treaty these four words are omitted. This is in accordance with current arrangements under which compensation is paid for land by the Government of India, when a line passes through a native State and *vice versa*.

It is in the closing articles that the most important alterations are made as will be seen from the quotations given below. Thus Article 22 in the Instrument of Transfer was as follows :—"The Maharaja of Mysore shall, at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General-in-Council may offer him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his subjects and his relations to the British Government."

Article 23 of the Instrument was :—"In the event of the breach of observance by the Maharajah of Mysore of any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor-General-in-Council may resume possession of the said territories and assume the direct administration thereof or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore or for the security of British rights and interests within the province."

These two articles disappear and the following is substituted in the Treaty of the 1st December:—

"While disclaiming any desire to interfere with the freedom of the Maharaja of Mysore in the internal administration of his State in matters not expressly provided for herein, the Governor-General-in-Council reserves to himself the power of exercising by virtue of the general supremacy and paramount authority vested in him, and also the power of taking such precautionary or remedial action as circumstances may at any time appear to render necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore, or for the security of British rights and interests within the State."

The final article is the same as that in the Instrument of Transfer and is as follows :—"This Treaty shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British territories has been formally recorded and if any question arise as to whether any of the above conditions has been faithfully performed or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereon of the Governor-General-in-Council shall be final."

POONA SCHOOL PRIZEDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Bishop's High School took place this evening in the school premises, a large gathering being present, General Aitken presided. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the General made a short speech in which he congratulated the prize winners and the school on its proficiency in games concluding with a few well chosen words of advice to the students.

Rev. H. Lloyd Arnold, Honorary Secretary, in the course of a short address said he had only recently heard, that Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs.10,000 for the provision of a boarding establishment for the school and another Rs. 10,000, for a Science laboratory, both of which he said, would be of great advantage to the boys.

"DANGOLA" ARRIVES AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

The hired transport "Dangola" arrived here from Southampton to-day with the 8th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; the 21st Brigade Royal Field Artillery and details on board.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

SITES FOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

SOME NON-OFFICIAL VIEWS.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed its sittings yesterday when Mr. A. J. Billimoria, of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta were examined. The members present were the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill (Chairman), the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Sprott, Mr. Wittet and Mr. Kissan (Secretary).

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Billimoria said that he advocated the construction of the Ballard Pier Hornby road which would be useful, not only in providing additional room for offices and shops, but would serve to make the Fort North more sanitary. The need for more office accommodation was being felt, and he thought that in future office accommodation would be sought for near the Colaba Cotton Green. If the Colaba Terminus was removed from that place he thought that office accommodation might be found.

As regards migration, he said that the wealthier classes would go to the western foreshore of Worli, Mahim and Salsette. He thought that large areas might be made habitable in Mahim. In case that area were to be populated some subsidiary road might be necessary.

Regarding the removal of the Government offices, he was against the removal of the Secretariat and other Government buildings and the University from their present places, but said that the Elphinstone College and the College of Science and other educational institutions might be removed. He suggested the educational institutions might be removed to the north of the island or to Salsette. But if it was the opinion of educational experts that the University and the affiliated institutions must be near the colleges, it must also be taken to that place. He did not suggest that the University buildings must be demolished, but they might be used for office purposes.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked for what purposes the University building might be used, and witness replied for office purposes and separate meetings

Sir Pherozeshah then told the witness that the Rajabai Tower building was used as a library, and witness admitted that if the colleges were removed, the students would be deprived of that advantage. But he did not think that the fact of the offices being so distant from Salsette would inconvenience them to any great extent. He also thought the Wilson College and the St. Xavier's College also should be removed to the North or to Salsette. He suggested the removal of the educational institutions because they wanted land for offices and for Government buildings, otherwise he did not suggest that they should be removed.

If the north of the island were developed the better classes would take up the better places and the other places would be occupied by the poorer classes.

He did not think that many chawls would be constructed on the developed area in the north of the island : only bungalows would be there. But the poorer classes might come and occupy the place. Sir Pherozeshah asked whether the students would have suitable surroundings if the poorer classes were to occupy the place. Witness said that the place might not be a most desirable one, but they might have a large area surrounding the colleges so as to prevent them from having any large contact with the other parts.

If the pumping station were removed the foreshore of Mahim and Worli would attract a certain number of people. If the Mahim woods were cleared he thought that the middle classes would go over there.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked if the proposed Hornby-road-Ballard Pier road were found to be too costly and the money required for the construction of the road was not realised by the sale of places for the frontage of shops and offices, who should bear the loss? Witness said that a portion should be borne by the Municipality and the other portion by the Port Trust.

The examination of Mr. Billimoria on the subject of reclamation was adjourned.

MR. C. V. MEHTA.

Mr. C. V. Mehta was the next witness examined. In reply to the Chairman he said the Colaba Cotton Green would be a good site for the European General Hospital. Parel, he thought, would be too far away. He favoured the reclamation and said the place would be taken up. If no reclamation was carried out people would live wherever they could. Generally, people liked to live near their offices, and that was why he said the reclaimed ground would be taken up. They would go to other places only if land was not available in the Fort and Colaba. If the pumping station were removed, he thought some people might go to Worli. He suggested the provision of small recreation grounds—for children especially—because they could not play safely on the roads in these days of rapid traffic.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah the witness said he was not in favour of restricting in future the erection of mills to the north of the island. "If the erection of mills is likely to prove injurious to the public health, the Municipal Commissioner can refuse to grant licenses for erection."

The witness would not lay down any rules restricting the places where mills should be erected. He thought such restriction would handicap new industries.

Mr. Mehta further said mills should provide sanitary accommodation for their labourers, but he did not think that chawls should be erected for the accommodation of the poorer classes out of the general public fund. He did not think the Improvement Trust scheme for the erection of chawls for mill-hands would put the mills to any loss as the chawls would eventually become the property of the owners. He thought that almost all the mills could pay without difficulty a sum of Rs. 7,000 per annum, towards the sinking fund.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

The fourth annual report of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, which we have received, states that in March last the directors, after very careful consideration and on the advice of expert advisers, resolved to increase the available supply of power by the company to meet the additional demand from mill companies and other consumers. To provide additional capital for these extensions the Directors have since disposed of during the current year 2,500 ordinary shares, being the balance of the authorised issue of ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each at a premium of Rs. 200 per share, and 2,500 debentures of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each at par without option for conversion into preference shares.

With regard to progress of work, the general manager reports that the Lonavla Dam has been raised to level 2,051, while the West Waste Weir is at level 2,050, and the Lake is now full of water at this level.

The Walwhan Lake is full of water up to level 2,048. Both Dams are holding water well.

The total length of the Shirawta Tunnel will be 5,127 feet, of which 3,190 feet had been completed by the middle of September 1913. Work from the Walwhan side has been carried on for several months with compressed air drills, and similar equipment will shortly be placed at the Shirawta end. The resident engineer is of opinion that this tunnel will be completed by April 15, 1915. The report, under the various heads, continues as follows :—

"Ducts :—In connection with this work there is still some delay over finding suitable arch stones for various viaducts, but generally speaking the position seems to be such that water can be got through from Lonavla by January, so that the starting of the works should not be delayed on this account.

"Forebay:—This work is not so far ahead as it should have been, but with sharp work arrangements can be made to supply our needs for power service and the main work completed afterwards.

"Pipe Line :—This work is the most backward of all. It is being pushed vigorously in excavation in the section down the faces of the cliffs between the Reversing Station and the Khopoli Power House, and we are making every effort to arrange with our engineers and contractors in such a manner as to ensure completion of this work in time to enable us to make a start in February next.

"Power House :—The work here is sufficiently well in hand to leave no doubt as to our ability to generate power in February, if the water can be brought to the turbines by that time. The four turbine bases and one generator base have been permanently set. The bucket wheel and rotor have been placed in No. 1 set. The switch control board has been erected and the main generator switch compartments have been built up. The 100,000 volt transformers have been kept under steam heat for the last two months to prevent mildewing and general deterioration of insulation during the damp rainy weather. We are now starting to assemble these transformers and to prepare them for service.

"Transmission Line:—All of the the land towers have been erected and are ready to receive the cables. In fact ten miles of line from Bombay would now be completed if the contractors had supplied the strain insulators. We are now nearly finished with the erection of the special creek crossing towers, some of which are nearly 200 feet high standing on 50 feet foundations, and we hope to start putting up the copper cable early in November, in which case we will be able to complete the transmission lines in time.

"Receiving Station :—The work here stands just about the same as described at the Power Station and is in such a position that we shall readily be prepared to receive and distribute electrical power as soon as the water can be brought to the turbines.

"Distribution:—Cables underground between the Receiving Station and the mills have been laid as far as possible. There were certain points where overbridges are being erected across the railways, and the Improvement Trust and Municipality are making alterations and improvements in certain streets rendering it impossible for us to lay our cables. Some of these difficulties now, however, have been obviated, and we do not anticipate any trouble in making this work keep pace with the equipment of the mill.

"Mill Equipments:—At nearly half the number of the Mills including those which come early in the list of priority, the transformer houses are ready to receive our transformers when the same arrive from England, and structural work which will form the motor loadings is now being put in hand by Mr. Preece, the Company's mill expert, and his assistants.

Under Article 109 of the Articles of Association, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. Narottam Morarji Gocaldas retire but are eligible for re-election.

The directors are also requested to pass a resolution for payment of interest at 4 per cent per annum on capital during construction, when due, up to 31st December, 1913.

The shareholders will be requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The retiring auditors are Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Mr. J. A. Dalal.

AMUSEMENT.

IVANHOE ON THE FILM.

Sir Walter Scott's famous novel "Ivanhoe," which has been "filmed" at great expense will be shown on the screen to-night at the well-known Olympia cinematograph. Also another film "Oil and Water" will be shown which will tell the story of a stage favourite's romance. The new programme promises to be a very interesting one.

TECHNICAL ASSAULT IN TEETH EXTRACTION.

In Bow County Court on Nov. 24 Marie Victoria Brittlebank, of View-gardens, Mary bank-road, Woodford, was awarded £ 15 damages and costs against Walter C. Watson, of Granville-terrace, South Woodford, for a technical assault in administering cocaine during the extraction of teeth against her expressed wish. It was stated that the anaesthetic used was codreaine the principal constituent of which was cocaine, for anaesthetizing. For the defence it was denied that a request not to use cocaine was made. In giving judgment judge Smyly said that he was of opinion that the request not to use cocaine was made. In these circumstances a technical assault had been committed.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

POSSIBLE CHOICE OF LORD KITCHENER.

VIEWS OF HOME PAPERS.

The London papers of mail week prominently mention the possibility of Lord Kitchener being asked to become the next Viceroy of India.

"A well informed Indian correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—

The further re-appearance of the rumour suggests that it may after all not be entirely devoid of foundation. The fundamental question is that of the health of Lord Hardinge who has still two years to serve.

Repeated announcements have been made of late that Lord Hardinge is in excellent health but they must be regarded with considerate reserve. We have to remember that not long ago Sir O'Moore Creagh was reported to be never better in his life, but his resignation of the Indian military command quickly followed.

The truth is that though Lord Hardinge's wounds healed long ago he has never entirely got over the shock of the Delhi outrage and ought to have had a trip to Europe. If he resigns next spring it would be very difficult for the present Government to refuse the Viceroyalty to Lord Kitchener should he desire it. Lord Kitchener only lost the appointment last time when it was almost within his grasp.

It is well understood that he had been led to believe that he would succeed Lord Minto, though it is doubtful whether the assurance that he is supposed to have had was valid. The strongest objection made to him was that he was inexperienced in civil administration of the normal kind.

He has now in Egypt and the Soudan very largely removed that defect in his qualifications. It is admitted even by his severest critics that as British Agent at Cairo he has been a great success.

He has the most exalted backing, and it is highly doubtful whether claims which were rejected at the moment of King Edward's death could again be denied, even by the strongest of Prime Ministers. If Lord Hardinge really goes, the rumour may prove to be correct after all.

"THE TIMES."

It will be gathered, says the *Times*, that the question of Lord Hardinge's successor is still very much a matter for future consideration. That Lord Kitchener was anxious to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy in India, is now common knowledge. That he very nearly did so is equally well known. According to our Cairo correspondent, it is believed in Egypt that his desires still turn in the same direction, though he is known to enjoy his present important and congenial duties. There is general agreement that, should he again become a candidate for the Viceroyalty, when the occasion arises, it would not again be given to another.

DISMAY IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says :—

Dismay is felt in all parts of Egypt at the possible appointment of Lord Kitchener to be Viceroy of India, which, it is considered, would inflict a great loss to Egypt. Lord Kitchener has won the hearts of the Egyptians by his respect for their feelings and his efforts for their welfare.

It is believed that if Lord Kitchener goes to India, he will show the Indians the same sympathy and make the same efforts for their welfare as he has done in the case of the Egyptians.

ARMY CANTEEN SCANDAL.

WAR OFFICE ORDERS.

The following communique has been published by the War Office :—

War Office, London, November 28.

As the result of the special investigation which has been conducted recently with a view to testing the accuracy of allegations made in various quarters as to the existence of a system of bribery and corruption in regard to the conduct of canteens in the Army, information has been laid before the Army Council in consequence of which the Council have given orders in the first instance for the convening of a general court-martial, before which charges will be preferred against the following :—

Hon. Major and Quartermaster F. Walker, Guards Depot.

Hon. Captain and Quartermaster J. Fowles, 1st Battalion Irish Guards;

Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. R. Burton, 4th Hussars;

Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster T. Potter, 3rd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders;

Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. J. Armstrong, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

"WHO'S WHO" IN THE CASE.

All the officers concerned have risen from the ranks. Captain Fowles, Lieutenant Potter, and Lieutenant Armstrong have served in war.

Major Frederick Walker, aged forty-nine, served in the ranks for eight and a half years, was a warrant officer for four and a half years, went to the Guards' Depot in January 1897, and was raised to his present rank of honorary major in January 1912.

Captain Fowles, fifty-four years of age, is one of the best-known sporting men in the Army. Active in all branches of athletics, and particularly in boxing, he was one of the most popular men at Aldershot during his service there with the Irish Guards. He is one of the judges for the Army and Navy boxing championships. He served for eleven and a half years in the ranks, was a warrant officer for nine and a half years, joined the Irish Guards in May, 1900, as quartermaster, and was gazetted honorary captain in May, 1910.

Lieutenant George Regan Burton, forty years of age, served in the ranks for twelve and a half years, and became quartermaster of the 4th Hussars with the rank of lieutenant in October, 1904.

Lieutenant Thomas Potter is forty-two. For sixteen and a half years he served in the ranks, and after less than two years as a warrant officer he became, in March, 1908, quartermaster of the 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

Lieutenant William James Armstrong is forty nine. He served for nearly twenty-four years in the ranks, was pensioned in 1901, became quartermaster in the Royal Garrison Reserve with the honorary rank of lieutenant in December, 1904, and eight months later was transferred to the 1st Norfolk Regiment.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

NOTABLE LETTERS TO THE "TIMES."

INDIANS' COMPARATIVE LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

During mail week the following important letters were published in the *Times*.

Sir Francis Younghusband wrote:—

As your correspondent in South Africa in 1896 I had the opportunity, and it was my duty, to study the question of Indian immigration. It was then in a very acute stage and Natal volunteers were trying to prevent the landing of Indians. I was taken by the Mayor of Durban to a tower from which the whole town could be viewed, and he told me that he himself had seen most of it grow up. He had fought against the Zulus. He had worked all his life for his colony. And now that most of the hard pioneering had been done he wanted to feel that those who followed after, and would enjoy the fruit of his labours, would be of his own race, and not Indians. As an Englishman I sympathized with this Englishman's feelings. If I had worked as he had I should have felt the same as he did.

From the Mayor I went to Mr. Ghandi and spent an evening with the Indian leaders. They were men of education and ability. Many of them were heads of big commercial businesses, and one owned a small steamship line running to Bombay. They objected to being styled "coolies," and treated as if they were coolies and on a level with the ordinary Kaffir. They said they were British subjects, that Natal was a part of the British Empire, and that they were entitled to be treated as civilized men and on an equality with other British subjects. As I was born in India and had served many years in India and had great respect for Indians, I sympathized with these Indians' feelings. If I had lived as they had I should have felt the same as they did.

Here we are straight "up against" one of the greatest problems of our Empire, for this question must spring up in many other parts besides South Africa. I would not presume to offer a solution. But one fundamental consideration must always be borne in mind. Young growing countries, in the initial stages of their development, must protect themselves from any overwhelming influx of foreign material. For if they do not so protect themselves healthy growth will not take place, and neither they nor the foreign elements will benefit.

For centuries past Indians might have colonized and developed South Africa, for India is nearer than Europe to it. But Indians lacked the enterprise of Europeans; and they cannot therefore now expect the same advantages as those have acquired who have undergone all the risks and dangers and losses of opening up this field, now, after all this labour, so attractive to Indian immigrants. Justice would say that European considerations should predominate. But wisdom would nevertheless dictate that people so civilized as Indians are, so intelligent, so useful in the development of a semi-tropical country, should be treated with all possible consideration. While South Africa is still young and immature, and in the initial, delicate stages of growth, she cannot be expected to admit and assimilate Indians in such numbers as would endanger her development on lines which she has every right to insist should be predominantly European. But those limited numbers of Indians whom she does admit she would be wise to deliberately strive to turn into suitable members of the community they are anxious to enter. And those Indians who are admitted might well remember the advantages they enjoy from the pioneering work of others and be reasonable in their attitude to those on whose progress their own prosperity so much depends.

THE COLOUR BAR.

Sir George Birdwood wrote :—Every Englishman who would "keep judgement and do righteousness" will have read with a lively sense of public gratitude the letterin *The Times* by Sir Francis Younghusband on the "untowardly turned" predicament of our loyal Indian fellow subjects in South Africa.

I have for years past definitively sided with the Indians against the European colonizers of the Union, but only after the most deliberate consideration of the facts on both sides of the controversy between them. The Indians owe much to the latter for their holding and preparing South Africa for them against immigrant Hottentots from Central Africa, whom Indians of the mercantile classes would of themselves be powerless to resist. But, on the other side of the account, the European colonists owe much to India, for making it possible for them to settle as traders and farmers in South Africa, through its service as an opportune "house of call" for the Dutch, and, later, our own "Indiamen" [all through the 17th and 18th centuries and down to 1813 in the 19th century], freighted with the opulent traffic they carried on between India and Western Europe. It was this trade which, for us Englishmen, made not only the Cape Colony —as it had made Holland—but "the East End" and the greater part of "the West End" of London; and also "the West End, of Edinburgh, and virtually the whole of Cheltenham and Bath and Clifton, and that, furthermore, enabled us to contend victoriously against the European coalition with which "Buonaparte" threatened our industrial ascendancy in the early part of the 19th century: and the peaceful possession of India is our chief stay in sustaining the preponderating productive power and maritime pre-eminence of these islands in the crushing commercial competition, marking with ever-increasing emphasis the unfolding years of the 20th century.

The great error of the Indians in this controversy has been in their associating themselves, in any way, in South Africa, with the Hottentot Negroes, or "Blacks," from Central Africa, as in their complaint of "the colour bar" being placed against them by the European colonists. The Hindu caste-system is impregnably based on the principle of "the colour bar"; and to the strict observance of it, the Hindus wholly and solely owe the wonderful manner in which they have maintained the integrity of their democratic domestic, social, and communal life, and of their highly idiosyncratic literature, religion, and arts, through all the political revolutions that ceaselessly devastated and desolated their country during the millennium before the consolidation of "the British *Raj*," and the revindication of Aryan supremacy over the length and breadth of India in 1857.

BASIS OF THE CASTE SYSTEM.

The literary Hindu term for caste is *varna*, "colour," and for the four "twice-born" castes, *chatur* [cf: "quatour"]—*varna*, "four colours"; and these four castes are (1) the Brahmans, or sacerdotal caste, proceeding from the mouth of God, whose sacred thread is of cotton, twisted right-hand-ways, and whose staff is of the wood either of the Butea frondosa, or Ægle Marmelos; (2) the Kshatriyas, or regal caste, from the arms of God, whose sacred thread is of hemp; and their staff of either Ficus indica, or Acacia Catechu; (3) the Vaishyas or caste of traders and farmers, from the thighs of God, whose sacred thread is of wool, and staff of Salvadora persica, or Ficus glomerata; and (4) the Sudras, or caste of servants of the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas, from the feet of God. Countless admixtures of these four castes have arisen; all of them being disrated under the general head of *varna-sankara*, "colour mixtures," that is "mongrels"; with two great sub-divisions:—(1) Analoma that is "mixed-hair" including all the descendants of a higher caste male, and lower caste female; and (2) Pratiloma, that is "Against-the-hair," or more intensely degraded mongrels, including all the descendants of a higher caste female, and a lower caste male. This is the general ground plan of the Hindu caste system, and still as binding on all Hindus as in the days of my childhood, and again of my earlier manhood in India. And so long as the Hindus hold toit, India will still be India; but from the day they break from it, there will be no more of India—India of the Hindus. That glorious peninsula will be degraded to the position of a bitter "East End" of the Anglo-Saxon Empire, as were Shadwell and Limehouse and Bermondsey, of London, by the abolition of the Honourable East India Company, September 1, 1858! My advice, therefore, to our loyal Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa, has from the first consistently been to observe "the colour bar" there as scrupulously and religiously as in their own "Shri-Bharata," and its "heart of heart." "Aryavarta." It is always a deadly error fighting a righteous fight on false pretences.

The popular Hindu word for caste is "jati," literally, "to be born," with the imputation of being "well born"—that is, "Aryan-born"; and with this the inherent "right" of the born "to be well born"; whence the use in India of this word as a name for "choice" and "fragrant" flowers and fruits "jati" being the Hindu name for Myristica moschata, and "jaiphal" of "nut-meg" itself. Our word "caste" is the Portuguese word "casta" "chaste," "pure"; here meaning of "pure race," "blue blood," etc.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE VICEROY.

Lord Hardinge's speech, says the Cape Town correspondent of the *Times* is a subject of general comment, for the most part decidedly unfavourable.

The *Cape Times* says:—

Not a hint has been given that Lord Hardinge accepts General Botha's disavowal of *mala fides*, although this is the first thing that ought to have been done by a statesman, a diplomatist, an English gentleman, and the head of the Government of India. Nobody would have objected if the Viceroy had declared that this Government considered that the Indians suffered from serious disabilities and that he would persist in doing all in his power to procure redress for them, but we should have expected such a declarati on to be prefaced by a distinct and unqualified acceptance of the South African Prime Minister's assurances on the two points (1) that no breach of faith had occurred regarding the £3 licence; and (2) that the allegations of atrocities in Natal were wholly unworthy of credence. . . We might also have expected that the Viceroy would advise the Indians to call a halt in the carnival of intimidation, violence and riot into which they have been misled, but such expectations have been rudely disappointed.

After criticizing severely several passages in the speech, the *Cape Times*, referring to the suggestion that the Imperial Government should intervene in South Africa, utters the warning that this way madness lies.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr G. S. Hart has been confirmed as Inspector-General of Forests and Mr. M. Hill as Chief Conservator in the Central Provinces.

Copies of regulations for the appointment of probationers to the Indian Forest Service in 1914 have been published and are to be obtained at Bombay Secretariat.

Mr. Tarbett Fleming died at Home on Wednesday. He was one of the founders of Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Co., and a director of the Burma Oil Company since its flotation in 1882.

The charge sheet has been placed before the City Magistrate for a preliminary enquiry against M. A. Srinivasiengar, late cashier of the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Company, who is alleged to have embezzled Rs. 31,000. The counts on which the police are proceeding relate to alleged defalcations of Rs. 13,940. Rs. 3,185, and Rs. 2,428, said to have been committed on June 21, September 18 and October 13last, respectively. The accused was arrested in Madras and remanded till the 15th instant pending the arrival of an extradition warrant from Bangalore City.

On requisition from Behar, Bombay and Karachi an emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League decided to fix the 30th and 31st December for the forthcoming annual session of the All-India Moslem League instead of the 29th and 30th as originally proposed.

A correspondent wired yesterday from Chota Udepur:—"Durbar day has been observed as a holiday by order of His Highness the Rajajisaheb. A parade of the various forces was held, an Imperial salute and feu de joies were fired and sweetmeats were distributed to children who sang the British National Anthem with great enthusiasm."

On the afternoon of the 7th instant four European soldiers belonging to a regiment stationed at Barrackpore, went out of barracks for an excursion towards the village of Chandanpar near Titagarh. The soldiers, it is alleged, entered the inner apartments of a house belonging to Babu Moti Lall Ghosh who was not at that time in the house The ladies in the house shut themselves up in a room. The soldiers, it is alleged, took away a few warm clothes and wrappers that were lying on a verandah. When the soldiers were going away a neighbour followed them and requested them to return the articles. One of the soldiers, it is further alleged, assaulted him with a lathi The Assistant Superintendent of Police of Barrackpore, is personally investigating the matter.

MR. ASQUITH AT LEEDS.

DOOR STILL OPEN FOR ULSTER SETTLEMENT.

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS.

The occasion of Mr. Asquith's visit to Leeds was the demonstration which is a traditional feature of the annual meetings of the National Liberal Federation, and Mr. Asquith had accordingly an audience more than ordinarily concerned with considerations of party. He was supported on the platform by three members of his Ministry—Mr. Runciman, Mr. Illingworth, and Mr. Ellis Griffith—besides a large number of Liberal Members of Parliament for Yorkshire constituencies. Half of his audience consisted of nearly 2,000 Liberal delegates from all parts of the country. The other half were local party men of the keen type to be found in the West Riding. Mr. Asquith was accordingly in very congenial company in the Coliseum, and he devoted his speech to the two subjects which clearly interest them most at the moment—Home Rule and the question of armaments.

Mr. Asquith, who was greeted with enthusiasm, dealt at the outset of his speech with the legislative and administrative record of the Government, and particularly with the growth of national expenditure upon armaments. He intimated that he shared the disquietude of the delegates on that subject, but defended the action of the Government by quoting some comparative figures. The expenditure on the Army had been fairly constant during the eight years in which the Government had held office; that on the Navy had risen by something like £14,000,000. In the last five years the military expenditure of the five great Continental Powers had risen by at least £80,000,000, and their naval expenditure by at least £35,000,000. Again, 30 years ago our armament expenditure was 49·4 per cent. of the whole. It was almost exactly equal to the civil expenditure when the present Government came into office; but for the current year it had fallen to 42·7 per cent. The Prime Minister gravely reminded his hearers who had delightedly cheered his opening references to this subject, that the Government were charged with a solemn trust and that in its performance it was their duty to maintain a vigilant watch on what the rest of the nations were doing. Still, were things to go on like this for ever? His answer was that nothing really effectual could be done without the co-operation of the Great Powers of the world, brought about by the demand of their people. He gave, however, the assurance that he and his colleagues would seize eagerly every opportunity that they could discover or create to promote a concerted alleviation of the burden.

THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

The Prime Minister now passed to his major theme, that of Ireland. Once more he was at pains to prove by argument and quotation that the Government had been consistent and candid in their Irish policy, and he asked if Unionists thought that the electors voted in 1910 for a series of referenda or alternatively for a series of General Elections. The general grounds on which the plea for a General Election was based were dismissed as an idle demand. He saw no ground for it and asserted emphatically that he would not advise any such course.

A General Election, then, in Mr. Asquith's opinion, being neither constitutionally necessary nor practically expedient, he approached the much-debated problem of the possibility of a settlement of the Irish question by consent. There was some laughter at the suggestion but it was at once hushed. The Government, Mr. Asquith proceeded, had shown themselves ready to consider this possibility, not because they were dissatisfied with the Bill as it stood, for they considered it to be a well-conceived, carefully-constructed measure, with adequate safeguards against religious or political persecution. They looked upon it, too, as the first and most urgent step in the process of devolution. In the next place, the Government were not going to be frightened, arrested, or deflected in the pursuit of that which they believed to be right and politic by menaces of civil war. Those threats, reinforced by hints upon their possible effect upon the British Army, were the most formidable obstacle to an agreed settlement. The speaker suggested with all solemnity that if "this gospel of anarchy" were once accepted its application would not be confined to a particular case. He had great respect for Sir Edward Carson, but he warned him that his attitude would not impress the imagination or the judgment of Englishmen, whose fears could never be appealed to.

POSSIBILITY OF A SETTLEMENT.

The audience cheered with enthusiasm Mr. Asquith's renewed declaration that the attitude of the Government would not be affected by a moment's doubt as to the duty or the power of the State to ensure obedience to the law. At the same time, he again affirmed that it was of high importance that the new system in Ireland should not start on the basis of civil strife. It was because of this consideration that he had invited an interchange of views from all sides, and he had no reason to complain of the spirit in which that invitation had been received by the responsible leaders of the Opposition. Though he could not say that he saw at this moment a prospect of agreement, he did not agree that time had been wasted. He agreed, however, with Mr. Bonar Law, that no good could possibly result from party leaders shouting alternative solutions from rival platforms, and declared that he was not going to take part in anything of the kind. But it should not be said with truth that his hand had closed any door which opened upon a reasonable and an honourable way of peace.

The Prime Minister's final observations were gravely delivered and loudly cheered. There was no difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the present or the future. They were not going to make any surrender of principle. They meant to see this thing through, and they would not betray the trust which the vast majority of the Irish people had given into their charge. Mr. Asquith had spoken for exactly an hour, and the speech impressed one as one of his most notable platform utterances. At all events, it seemed to be exactly suited to the mood of his audience, and they cheered him as cordially at the end as they had cheered him at the beginning.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "KOERBER" DEC. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste, left Aden on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 15th instant. Passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier.

Alice Shute, Miss
Alpaiwalla, Mr
Atkinson, Mrs and 2 children
Besch, Mr
Bonar, Mrs L W
Bharucha, Mr N M
Belhomme, Mr R
Belluli, Mr
Bactow, Mr & Mrs J H
Butteriss, Miss
Burney Herbert, H General
Brandes, Mr & Mrs
Belle, Mrs D
Barton, Mrs
Barton, Miss
Barton, Miss
Cruewell, Mr & Mrs
Choore, Mr S R
Carazzari, Mr & Mrs
Dubash, Mr
Donnenberg, Mr
Dahnen, Mr Ch
Fitzan, Mr & Mrs & Child and Nurse
Faller, Mr
George Sir Ernst
Hennell, Col Sir Reginald
Hennell, Mrs
Hamilton, Miss L
Hamburger, Mr M
Humbert, Mr & Mrs
Hass, Miss
Hauch, Mr F
Isolakidi Mr S C
Jennings, Miss J
Kettel, Mrs I A F
Linziwinski, Mr H
Leuwerier, Mr and Mrs
Mappel, Miss
Mappel, Miss
Murphn, Miss H
Murray, Mr H A Hallum
Masina, Dr H and Mrs & 3 children
Prenter, Mrs Handcock
Pullar, Mr H A
Rosenberg, Mr and Mrs
Reevenkamp, Mr
Standen, Major J Douglas
Schnelder, Mr
Stamer, Mr O
Storbeck, Mr & Mrs
Sopranich, Mrs
Urban Smith, Miss
Vay de Vaya Count
Valenteits, de Mrs and family
Whitacker, Mr H B
Whepperman, Mr and Mrs
Wolf, Mrs
Young, Mrs F de B

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. "Semiramis" from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

Passengers will be landed at the Victoria Dock No. 8.

Arnold, Mrs E
Abbott, Mr R H
Abott, Miss
Burton, Miss
Bernard, Miss B J E
Candeth, Mr M A
Chandrasekharn, Mr C V
Clayton, Mr F
Coinai Dr
Chambers, Mr and Mrs
Duerat, Mr and Mrs A
Duke, Mr F E
Elliott, Mr A G
Elliott, Mr N L
Egerton, Miss and Maid
Frerriehs, Mr and Mrs
Forces, Mr and Mrs A F C
Grament de Emy Madam,
Gibson, Mr W P S
Harber, Miss
Hooven de van, Mrs A
Hill, Capt H W D and Maid
Hoosack, Dr W C
Hervath, Major
Hamilton, Sir M and Lady
Hennessey, Lt Col J P
Hitchins, Major H W E
Halikias, Mr and Mrs A J
Freyn, Mr and Mrs A
Gebauer, Mr
Hooley, Mr E W
Joiner, Mr M D
Jovarka, Mrs M V
Jehangir, Mr R P
Jost, Mr and Mrs C
Jamiesen, Mr D
Lincoln, Mr
Lang, Mr M
Lewis, Mr and Mrs J R
Lewis, Capt E H
Martin Stewart, Mrs A M
Martin Stewart, Miss
Meyer, Mr
Mackichen and Mrs
Mackichen, Miss
Meak, Capt A S
Mant, Mr R
Maw, Mr C R
Opel, Mr and Mrs
Remington, Mr F C
Racek, Mr and Mrs
Raedelilfo, Mrs
Ritchie, Mrs
Reinold, Mrs L
Routh, Mr and Mrs C
Row, Dr K G
Radfold, Coat A O
Stevenson, Mr J H
Steche, Mr H C
Stoddart, Mr Walter J C
Stevenson, Mrs
Stevenson, Miss
Skeen, Mrs
Stevenson, Mr F
Sulham, Mr A R
Tahy, Dr L
Williamson, Mr and Mrs
White, Mrs W P
Wyatt, Mr and Mrs A W
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs B C
Wylie, Mr D A
Zaidi, Mr

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "CALEDONIA," DEC. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Ahmed, Ba-Ashcen Mr M
Allen, Mr G B
Allen, Rev W O B
Andrews, Miss S E
Armour Mrs L. C child and nurse
Bennett Mr
Birney, Mrs
Burnett, Mrs S H and infant
Coo er, Miss
Cox, KCSI, Lt-Col Sir Percy
Cox, Lady
Dalziel, Capt R M
Day, Mrs H
Doncaster, Mr S
Doncaster, Miss N
Edwardes, Mrs A C
Edlingar, Capt H and Mrs
Ferrario, Mr E J
Fowler, Miss H W
Greene, Mr
Haggart, Mrs H
Hands, Mr A W
Hodgson, Mr C E and Mrs
Iles, Capt F W
Ingels, Mr
MacGeorge, Mrs H V
MacGeorge, Miss
McNeile, Major D H Macpherson, Col and Mrs
Mepherson, Majo
McReddie, Mr T
Meyer, Major J L
Miller, Mr
Montgomery, Rt Rev Bishop
Muir, Mr R H
Nicholson, Mr M
Osborne, Miss P
Rackstraw, Mrs J and child
Rackstraw, Miss
Ramdas, Mr J
Read, Mr W R
Ried, Capt G B A
Smith, Mr
Stewart, Mr
Stewart, Mr A P
Sopher, Mr S H
Trimm, Mr
Vesram, Mr M F
Vissram, Mr E F
Waterworth, Mr C
Whymper, Mr C
Wilson, Mr G B and Mrs
Wright, Mr A G
Young, Mrs H A
Zola, Mr and Mrs

The third forecast of the rice crop in Burma for 1913-14 estimates the total crop at six and three-quarter million tons of unhusked rice of which three and a half millions (equivalent to nearly two and three-quarters million tons of cleaned rice) will be available for export.

Mr. F. Marsden, Government Tinctorial Expert, deals with a variety of more or less important matters in his latest quarterly report but the only paragraph likely to be of general interest is that relating to the Schrottky natural indigo paste, about which a good deal had been said and written of late. Mr. Marsden says "Early in September I was requested by the Director of Agriculture to attend the dye trial with Schrottky's standard natural indigo paste at one of the large mills and as the success or failure of this product appeared to be of importance to the agricultural community I did so. The paste, which had been made at an indigo factory in the north of the Presidency in the presence of officials of the Agricultural Department, was tested for value against the commercial branch of the synthetic indigo and the result of the trial was in every respect unfavourable to the Schrottky paste."

There is not a Drop of Pure Blood in the Body until it has Passed through the Kidneys.

For the kidneys are the blood filters. The heart pumps the blood, but the *kidneys* purify it. From birth to death the blood is constantly flowing through them to be filtered. The kidneys strain out the uric acid poison and waste water, and dispose of it through the urinary system.

Every twenty-four hours the kidneys remove about 500 grains of urinous poison and three pints of water from the blood. But when they are weak and ill, they leave some of this waste in the blood, and you begin to feel heavy, dull and drowsy; you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness or rheumatic twinges; the water left in the system collects under the skin and causes the swellings of dropsy. There are urinary disorders and gravel. Instead of comfort and relief following the action of the bladder, there is a burning, inflamed sensation, followed in a few moments by another desire for relief.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have a quick soothing, tonic and strengthening effect upon weak kidneys, gently leading them back to health and activity. They drive out kidney poisons, and drain away the accumulated water in dropsy. Doan's Pills are *certified pure*, and give the best results of any kidney medicine known.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 29, Bombay.

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NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-13, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 156 Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INDIAN 'VARSITY CRICKET.

BOMBAY DEFEATS MADRAS BY SEVEN WICKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Bombay University defeated Madras University to-day easily by seven wickets.

Upto mid-day yesterday, the Madras University team had five wickets down for 53 runs. Resuming this morning Vasu was associated with Venkatamanjulu the latter, who had been playing with great caution and had become well set, began to hit out. He scored a boundary sending 50 to the board and Vasu followed suit making matters look much brighter. But before long a serious disaster befell the local team, Venkatamanjulu being caught at amid wicket by Driver off Surveyor (71-6- 25 Determes joined Vasu and at once attempted to force the game. He opened his account with a two and a boundry which sent 80 up. Vasu who had scored 15 runs incomerativelhy short time then succumbed to a brilliant catch at point by Driver off Desai.

Strickland was the next batsman but Desai soon found his wicket (83-7-0). Another disaster followed, Medappa the next bateman, being brilliantly held at point off Desai, and the innings closed just before lunch for 84 runs. Desai was the most successful bowler on the Bombay side capturing five wickets for 23 runs. Morenas bowled at an uncommonly fast pace, but he was not difficult to play. He and Joshi accounted for two wickets each.

The fielding of the visiting team was excellent and elicited frequent applause.

BOMBAY PROMISES WELL AND COLLAPSE.

Play was resumed after lunch, Bombay opening their innings with Driver and Maca ii against the attack of Raghavan and Vasu. The start was most promising, both batsmen playing with perfect confidence. The game progressed merally till the second decade was reached shortly after which Masani being nicely held by Williams off Raghavan. (21-0-6) Morenas joined Driver, but could do anything nothing Raghvan's bowling greatly disconcerting him. With the total at 27, he was caught by Medappa off Raghavan. (27 2 0). Deodhar then partnered his captain and at once began to play freely but with the score at 36 Madras succeeded in dismissing Driver who succumbed to a catch in the slips off Raghavan (36-3-24).

With Parekh and Deodhar at the wicket the score began to rise rapidly, the former hitting out well. D'Cruz relieved Vasu with the ball and Vanktamanjulu came on a little later. Deodhar gave a difficult chance to Paul which was not accepted, a mistake for which Madras had reason to regret for this batsman's partnership with Parekh proved the biggest of the innings, the score reaching 86 before Parekh was smartly stumped by Swarna through playing forward to a tempting ball from Venkatamanjulu 85-4-29. Dongre partnered Deodhar and the century was reached after play had been in progress for an hour and a quarter. Dongre scooped up one of Vasu's deliveries and had a narrow escape. Favoured with plenty of luck the new batsman kept up his end while his partner raised the score to 118 runs. At this stage Raghaven completely beat Deodhar (118-5 42). The rest of the collapsed Bombay team, the remaining five wickets producing only 20 ruus Raghavan got seven wickets for 39 runs. The Bombay innings closed shortly before 5 p.m. for 138 rums, a total which they would scarcely have reached but for the deplorably bad fielding of the home eleven.

There being half an hour still left for play, Madras opened their second innings. With a deficiency of 54 runs they sent Williams and Anantaraman to face the attack of Desai and Morenas. Runs came pretty quickly but when score had reached 15, Anantaraman lost his wicket, and stumps were drawn for the day.

MADRAS, 1st Innings.

Mr Williams, c and b Joshi ...	2
Mr Anantaraman, c Deodhar, b Morenas	9
Mr Raghavan, b Desai ...	4
Mr Venkataram, c Dongre, b Surveyor	24
Mr Swarna, l.b.w., b Joshi ...	19
Mr D'Cruz, c Driver, b Morenas	2
Mr Vasu, c Driver, b Desai ...	15
Mr Determes, b Desai ...	7
Mr Strickland, b Desai ...	0
Mr Medappa, c Surveyor, b Desai	0
Mr Parekh, not out	0
Extras ...	2
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B	R	M	W
Desai ...	100	23	7	5
Joshi ...	66	20	5	2
Dadachanji	18	8	0	0
Morenas ...	42	17	3	2
Driver ...	30	15	0	0
Surveyor ...	24	3	1	1

BOMBAY 1st Innings.

Driver, c Vasu b Raghavan ...	24
Masani, c Williams, b Raghavan	8
Morenas, c Medappa b Raghavan	0
Deodhar, b Raghavan ...	42
Parikh, st Swarna b Venkatamanjulu	29
Dongre, c Vasu ...	11
Joshi c Swarna b Raghavan ...	6
Surveyor, b Raghavan —	4
Kapadia, b Raghavan ...	7
Dadachanji, b Vasu	2
Desai, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Raghavan ...	104	39	3	7
Vasu ...	103	50	2	2
D'Cruz ...	34	16	1	0
Venkatamanjulu	36	19	0	1

MADRAS 2nd Innings.

C T Williams, b Joshi ...	6
T C Raghavan, c Deodhar, b Desai	2
Venkataramanjulu l.b.w. b Morenas	2
N N Swarna, l.b.w., b Joshi ...	1
T S Anantaraman, b Morenas ...	8
C D'Cruz, c Surveyor b Desai ...	5
T C Vasu, not out	23
M Determes, c Morenas ...	3
C Medappa, c Dadachanji b Morenas	2
H Strickland, c Driver b Surveyor	17
G Paul, b Joshi	1
Extras	4
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Desai ...	11	18	2	4
Joshi ...	1	12	0	1
Morenas ...	10	29	0	4
Surveyor ...	5	12	0	0

BOMBAY 2nd Innings.

Driver, not out	3
Morenas, b Raghavan ...	0
Deodhar, not out	10
Dongre, c and b Vasu ...	0
Kapadia, b Vasu	5
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wkts.)	23

SECOND DAY.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Williams, who was not out overnight, was partnered by Venkatamanjulu, when the game was resumed this morning. There was again a very large number of spectators, who, however, were sorely disappointed at the extremely poor beginning which the home team made this morning. Their wickets went down like nine pins. Williams was bowled by Joshi before he could add to his overnight score (17-2-6). Venkatamanjulu and Swarna were both given out l.b.w. to Morenas and Joshi, respectively, with only a single run to the credit of each (17-4-1). Medappa was caught off Morenas' bowling, while the same bowler sent Determes back to the pavilion with three runs only to his credit. Raghavan was caught after making five runs. D'Cruz also succumbed to a catch after scoring two runs, so that seven wickets were down for the meagre total of 29 runs. In face of this rout it was refreshing to find Strickland making something of a stand for the eighth wicket. He began to hit out merrily amidst great applause. He skied a ball which luckily dropped safely outside everybody's reach, and Anantram, who was running for the batsman very narrowly escaped being run out in attempting a third run off another hit. Runs came freely and shortly after noon the half century was telegraphed, and a few minutes later Bombay's score was passed and sixty runs signalled. Strickland was again favoured with luck, another skier of his being dropped, but the partnership was suddenly brought to a stand-still when Vasu was given out as caught behind the wicket. Mr. Old, who was umpiring, evidently thought the ball went off the batsman's hand, in the matter, but there appeared to be some doubt and the spectators indulged in shouts of 'not out.' A consultation was held between the umpire and the captain of the visiting team and Vasu, who declared that the ball went off his hand, was allowed to go in again. Strickland, however, who had a very lucky innings, was caught very soon afterwards and Paul, the last man, was bowled by Johsi, the innings closing for 75 runs, leaving Bombay 21 runs to make to win the match.

Bombay opened their second innings disastrously. Morenas and Dongre went out to face the bowling of Raghavan and Vasu. Morenas was sent back by Vasu by the first ball. Two byes were then scored, after which Vasu bowled and caught Dongre. Two wickets were thus down for two runs, when Kapadia and Deodhar became associated. The first ten runs had been recorded when Kapadia was bowled by Vasu. Driver now joined Deodhar, and the two made the necessary runs.

The game was however continued with a view to give the much disappointed crowd an exhibition. Madras had a great deal of ill-luck in the second innings, their skipper and another player being both given out l.b.w. Their batting as a whole was greatly disappointing.

Deodhar won the bat presented by Mr. James Short.

Scores:—

YACHTING.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowances. M. S.
Eileen IV	Scr.
Turquoise.....	16 50
Isca	29 27
Mahshuka...	11 47
Melody	19 21
Ranzo	26 56
Cuna	20 12

Course:—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Port Butcher Island W. N. W buoy port—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10-12 miles

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowances. M. S.
Trixie.....	6 0
Erin	6 45
Lylie	Scr.
Gita	Scr.

Course: Committee Vessel—Sunk rock port.—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 8-99 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP AND "TOM TIT" CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowances. M. S.
Anna.....	13 56
Fickle One	3 48
Lady Bird	6 58
Mavournoon.....	1 16
Bunty	3 48
Clutha	Scr.
Blue Bird.....	1 54
Curlew	1 16
Cricket	1 8
Jenny Wren	6 58

Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon port—P and O "B" buoy port—Committee Vessel—Short course. Length 7-64 miles.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowances. M. S.
Maya	4 21
Corrie	...
Cynthia	...
Mysona	...
Neita.....	Scr.

Course.—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Tucker Beacon port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 9·78 miles.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

ARMY TWICE BEATEN AT GOLF.

RACING.

Mr. F. Straker's Eager Lassie colt won the Lancashire Nursery Handicap at Manchester, on Nov. 21, Mr. D. Leahy's Symington's Pride won the Flying Handicap, Mr. L. Winans's Sir Martin the Ellesmere Handicap. At Lingfield Park, Mr. E. Dresden's Arthur B won the Medway Two-Year-Old Plate, Mr. W. A. Jarvis's Clifton Hill the Gorse Selling Plate, Mr. H. Young's General Wade the Dewhurst Welter Sprint Handicap, Mr. H. Misa's Ragtime King the Open Club Welter Plate, and Mr. I. Wheatcroft's Arriet the November Nursery.

The flat-racing season terminated on Nov. 22, when, in consequence of the fog, it was only possible to run two races at Manchester. The November Handicap was won by Mr. L. Winans's Dalmatian in a field of fifteen starters.

Some interesting sport under National Hunt Rules was seen on Nov. 24, at Leicester, the chief event being the Broxhills Steeplechase, which was won by Mr. F. P. Gilbert's Hannibal. Mr. A. Brown's Stargantes was the winner of the Montrose Three-Year-Old Hurdle Race.

The Leicester meeting concluded on Nov. 25, with a fairly good afternoon's racing, and Mr. F. Parker's brown mare Lamentable justified her favouritism for the principal event, the Sileby Handicap Steeplechase. The Leicester Handicap Hurdle Race fell to Mr. C. Hibbert's Levanter.

The Newbury November Steeplechase Meeting was begun on Nov. 26. The Berks Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mrs. E. Johnston's Chateau Vert, the Novices' Steeplechase by Mr. A. Gorham's Sycamore Lodge, the Hants Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. H. Escott's Mind the Paint, and the Open Steeplechase by Mr. P. Whitaker's Rory O'Moore.

FOOTBALL.

Harrow School's record for this term is :—Played eight matches, won six, lost one, and drawn one. The house matches were to have begun in the week after the mail left. Next term Association football will be played, and Eton will be among the visiting teams.

RUGBY.

Gloucester beat Oxford University, at Oxford, on Nov. 22, by 9 points to 6; Cambridge University beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Cambridge, by 17 points to 12; Richmond and Blackheath played a drawn game at Richmond, each side having scored 12 points; Harlequins beat Guy's Hospital, at Honor Oak Park, by 15 points to 6; and United Services beat London Scottish, at Portsmouth, by 9 points to 0.

Uppingham beat Rugby at Uppingham on Nov. 22, by 5 goals and 3 tries (34 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points), and Dulwich beat Bedford, at Dulwich, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points).

Cambridge University beat Newport, at Cambridge, on Nov. 24, by 13 points to 10.

United Services beat Oxford University, at Portsmouth, on Nov. 26, by 23 points to 14.

Durham beat Lancashire in the County Championship, at Liverpool, on Nov. 22, by 3 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (24 points) to 3 tries (9 points).

Kent beat Middlesex, on Nov. 26, by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (33 points) to 1 goal (5 points.)

London Welsh and Old Leysians played a drawn game at Wandsworth, on Nov. 22, each side having scored 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Rosslyn Park beat a combined team of R. M. C. and R. M. A., at Richmond, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points.)

Old Blues and London Hospital played a drawn game at Twickenham, each side having scored 1 goal and 1 try (8 points.)

St. Thomas's Hospital beat London Irish, at Chiswick, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

United services beat Old Alleynians, at Dulwich, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Cardiff, at Swansea, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 0.

Penarth beat Llanelly, at Penarth, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Bristol beat Cheltenham, at Bristol, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Devonport Albion beat Pontypool, at Devonport, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Bath beat Albertillery, at Bath, by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Leicester and Aberavon played a drawn game, at Leicester, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

Newport beat Northampton, at Northampton, by 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (13 points) to 0.

Glasgow Academicals beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Watsonians beat Stewart's-Melvilles, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Edinburgh University and the United Hospitals played a drawn game at Edinburgh, on Nov. 26, each side having scored 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points).

London Hospital beat Aldershot Command, at Hale End, by 5 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (44 points) to 0.

GOLF.

Vardon and Ray arrived at Liverpool on Nov. 21, after a rather stormy crossing from New York in the White Star liner *Celtic*. They declined to discuss their experiences in America, or give any information as to their future movements.

The match between the Army Golfing Society and the Mid Surrey Club in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Nov. 21 was played in very wet and depressing weather. Some of the Army side were unfamiliar with the course which put them at a disadvantage, particularly in the morning, when Mid Surrey won the singles by 7 matches to 1. The foursomes in the afternoon were halved, and Mid Surrey therefore proved successful on the day's play by 11 matches to 5.

Oxford University beat the Army Golfing Society in a match by singles and foursomes at Stoke Poges on Nov. 22 by 6 games to 4; Sunningdale beat Cambridge University at Sunningdale, in a singles match, by 7 games to 2, one game being halved.

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SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	"
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, or Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	"
PUMP Shoes, best patent leathers	12	8	"
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	"
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS ...	20	0	"

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The Year-Book, containing full accounts of last Winter's Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the names of each hotel, will be sent on application, on any of these centres, to the Hon. Secy., Mayfair, Bournemouth, or to the Manager, Wellman's Piano, Taplow, Bucks.

Women's Interests.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DAY.

LORD BRASSEY'S TREASURES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The coming visit of the King and Queen to Chatsworth—the first during the occupancy of the present Duke and Duchess of Devonshire—recalls the glories of the past decade when King Edward was right royally entertained at least once a year by the late Duke. In those days it was no uncommon thing for the London newspapers and news agencies to have as many as twenty special correspondents quartered in the little model village of Edensor just outside the park gates. A feature of those Royal visits was the amateur theatricals, at which many leading Society players achieved their greatest triumphs. Mr. Leo Trevor was usually the "producer," and every sort of play was acted—comedy, drama, farce, light opera, and even pantomime. A more perfect miniature stage than that installed at Chatsworth it would be impossible to find.

THE QUEEN'S VETO.

It was on the occasion of a Royal visit to Chatsworth that Queen Alexandra showed her disapproval of a style of dancing then very much in vogue among certain ultra-smart women. One of these young Society dames was giving a display of skirt-dancing on the stage in the ball-room, and did it with such enthusiasm and abandon that the Queen, who was present, rose from her chair, signed to her lady-in-waiting, and left the room. From that time onward, skirt-dancing of the high-stepping variety was taboo.

"BESS OF HARDWICK."

Chatsworth came to the Cavendish family by marriage. Sir William Cavendish, a gentleman usher to the great Cardinal Wolsey, married, as his third wife, "Bess of Hardwick," a Derbyshire widow, whose husband had left her all his property. When her second husband died, she married a Sir William St. Loe and stipulated that his estates should be transferred to her in order that she might provide for her children by Sir William Cavendish. That is why quite two-thirds of the acres owned by the Duke of Devonshire are in Derbyshire.

A QUEEN'S PRISON.

"Bess of Hardwick" not only brought acres with her, she brought both Chatsworth and Hardwick Hall. The old mansion of Chatsworth which she built, and in which Mary, Queen of Scots was five times imprisoned, has ven place to the magnificent pilegi erected by the first Duke of Devonshire. It is one of the most splendid private mansions in England, with gardens and park ten miles in circuit. It took nearly twenty years to complete, and a million pounds would not purchase it and its treasures to-day. Hardwick also sheltered the unhappy Mary, being one of her stopping-places on her journey south to end her life on the scaffold at Fotheringay. There may still be seen the bed she occupied, covered with the needlework that she embroidered with her own hands during her stay.

A DUCHESS WHO "ROUGHED IT."

The Duchess of Somerset is a practical philanthropist. She is a Scotswoman by birth, and has been called the "explorer duchess," because, previous to her husband succeeding to the dukedom, she used to accompany him during his travels into the wilds of Canada. On these occasions they knew what it was to "rough it." They killed their own meat, cooked their own food, slept in tents or shanties, and were independent of servants. Once the Duchess undoubtedly saved her husband's life by a timely shot. While thus exploring the primeval forest, she wore a short tweed skirt with coat and cap to match, stout boots, and gaiters. The Duchess is an author and a clever water-colour painter. Curiously enough, when sketching, she uses her left hand.

LORD BRASSEY.

Lord Brassey, the father of Lady Willingdon, who has returned to town for the wedding of his granddaughter, Lady Idina Sackville, the eldest daughter of Earl de la Warr, to Mr. David Wallace, is well known as the owner of the yacht *Sunbeam*. He was the first yachtsman to obtain a Board of Trade certificate for competency to navigate as master. The wedding is to take place from his beautiful town house in Park Lane, the interior of which is one of the wonders of London. No less beautiful is his country residence, Chapelwood Manor, Nutley, Sussex. Each room is distinct—there is a curio room, a China room, a Pompeian room, and so on—and contains a fortune in sculpture, pictures, porcelain, curios, tapestry and treasures brought from all lands in the yacht *Sunbeam*, the record of whose travels was so graphically described by the late Lady Brassey, who died at sea. The present Lady Brassey was Miss Sybil Capell before her marriage, and Lady Idina has been chaperoned a good deal in Society by her, being only about six months younger than the latter's daughter, Lady Helen Brassey.

Until a month ago Lord Brassey was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, a post once full of importance, but now shorn of much of its dignity. King George was Lord Brassey's predecessor in the Wardenship, and at the time of his appointment it was hoped by many that he would allow himself to be sworn in at the cross of Shepway, near Hythe, where Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I., took the oath. But this was not found practicable. Lord Palmerston was installed on Bredenstone Hill, near Dover, while another distinguished holder of the office was the great Duke of Wellington. Walmer castle, once the official residence of the Lord Warden, is now a show place for visitors.

SIR FRANCIS BURNAND.

To-day Sir Francis Burnand, for many years editor of *Punch*, celebrates his seventy-sixth birthday. Like many other journalists and writers, he originally studied law, and for some time pleaded in the courts as a barrister. Then he discovered that a literary life was more congenial to him and contributed to various journals. Sir Francis is credited with knowing almost every witty saying and joke under the sun. Oddly enough, he tells us, the famous *Punch* advice to people about to marry—"don't!"—was sent to him by a quite unknown contributor. So delighted was he with it that he promptly sent off a cheque for £2—which was not bad pay for ten or twelve words.

MRS. SULLIVAN AND THE DUKE.

Sir Francis tells a delightful story of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan's mother, who was a most amusing old lady. The Duke of Edinburgh, he says, to whom Arthur had been introduced, was an enthusiastic musician, and frequently, for quiet practice on the violin, he would drop into Arthur Sullivan's in the most informal way. On such occasions old Mrs. Sullivan would treat his Royal Highness just "as one of the family," and would no more "fash herself" about his exalted rank than if she had been in utter ignorance of it.

HIS PROPER NAME.

One afternoon, continues the recital, when the Duke and Arthur, having finished their duet, were sitting down to a homely "dish o' tea" provided by Mrs. Sullivan, it suddenly occurred to her to start the subject of family names and titles, which puzzled the good lady considerably. "Sir," she said, "your family name is Guelph?" "My dear mother—" began Arthur, remonstrating. "But it is, isn't it?" she persisted. "Certainly," replied the Duke, much amused. "What's the matter with it, Mrs. Sullivan?" "Oh, nothing," returned the excellent old lady, musingly; "only I can't understand why you don't call yourself by your proper name." Arthur wanted to explain to her, but the Duke would not allow him. "There's nothing to be ashamed of in the name of 'Guelph,' Mrs. Sullivan," he said, gravely. "That's exactly what I say," presisted Arthur's mother, "nothing whatever, so far as I know. And that being so, why you should not call yourself by it, I can't understand."

AN EARL'S BRASS PLATE.

Viscount Clive, the eldest son and heir of the fourth Earl of Powis, attains his majority next Tuesday. He is, of course, a direct descendant of the great Lord Clive who established British rule in India. Yet the family name is now Herbert, and not Clive, owing to the fact that the grandson of the first Earl Clive assumed the style of his mother, a sister of the late Herbert, Earl of Powis, of a 1748 creation. The present Earl, by the way, is probably the only nobleman in London with a brass name-plate—"Earl Powis"—on his front door. The first Earl of Powis of the 1804 creation was a remarkable man in many ways. Every summer morning at six o'clock he could be seen in his shirt-sleeves working hard in his garden. He also had a way of dressing inferiorly, even to the extent of going about in his shirt-sleeves and mingling freely with the working men. He visited their public-houses and their homes, and took part in their amusements. Incidentally he did much good by stealth.

ROMANCE OF THE NURSERY.

HISTORIC RHYMES.

In a quaint appeal to children, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, the Rev. H. J. Davis, Vicar of Yealmpton, Devon, made an interesting reference to the origin of the nursery rhyme, "Old Mother Hubbard." According to the vicar, the famous character was housekeeper to the squire of Yealmpton over 100 years ago, and the rhyme about her and her dog was written by Sarah Catherine Martin.

The origin of many of our nursery rhymes is very interesting. "The House that Jack Built," the *Observer* states, was an adaptation of a Chaldee hymn, symbolising events in the history of the Hebrew nation. "Jack Sprat" was no less exalted a personage than Archdeacon Sprat, whose name appeared in the original version. A romantic history attaches to "Little Jack Horner," who was steward to the Abbot of Glastonbury. The latter wished to appease KingHenry VIII., who was indignant because the monks had built a kitchen, which he could not burn down. The abbot accordingly despatched Jack Horner with a specially tempting looking pie, which was filled inside with the title deeds of twelve monasteries, as a present to the King. Jack Horner slyly abstracted one deed, which was that referring to the Manor of Wells, and on his return to Glastonbury he informed the abbot that the deed had been given to him by the King. The rhyme was founded on this incident, the "plum" which he abstracted being the title deed of Wells. "Humpty Dumpty" is said to have been a bold, bad baron in the time of King John. "The Babes in the Wood" had their origin in an actual crime committed in the fifteenth century, and the story may be seen carved on the mantelpiece of an ancient house in Norfolk. "Little Bo-Peep" was not a maiden, but the holy friar ("boo" or "bod" being a contraction of the word for messenger) who in Anglo-Saxon days, went round collecting for the monasteries. The "sheep" referred to the congregation, and their "tails" to the contribution they would bring in with them. "Jack and Jill" is supposed to refer to the complete amalgamation between the Saxon and Norman.

One of our best-known nursery rhymes. "Mary Had a Little Lamb," comes from America. Some of the verses were written by a schoolboy, named John Rollston, who attended the same school at Massachusetts to which "Mary" went with her little pet. A long time afterwards the poem was completed by Mrs. Sarah Hall, a well-known author. At a fair at Boston, many years ago, a stocking knitted from the woven fleece of the famous lamb was ravelled out, and pieces were sold with the autograph of "Mary," than an aged lady, attached; and so great was the demand that over £30 was raised from the stocking for the funds of the Old South Church.

Mrs. Elcock, the sub-postmistress of Sunninghill, received many congratulations yesterday on reaching her fiftieth year in postal work at that office.

TOLL OF FASHION.

SUPPORT FOR THE PLUMAGE BILL.

YOUNG BIRDS STARVED TO DEATH.

An interesting lecture was delivered in favour of the Plumage Bill on November 17 in London by Mr. James Buckland on the "destruction of wild bird life." Sir Harry Johnston presided.

"From every part of the world comes the same story of wholesale slaughter," said the lecturer. Here are the totals of just a few species whose plumage has been sold during the past twelve months:—

216,663 kingfishers,
21,318 crowned pigeons,
20,715 quills of the white crane,
17,711 birds of paradise,
5,794 pairs of macaw wings, and
4,112 humming birds.

"I ask you to ponder these figures, and, since plumages used in millinery are of greatest value when taken from the slain bird during the breeding season, to reflect what this annual hecatomb darkly yet plainly indicates," the lecturer remarked. "And all this barbarity against beautiful the innocent birds is carried on so that ladies, millinery should be decorated with feathers!" How the maternal instinct of the birds showed itself in death was illustrated by slides and stories. One picture showed a beautiful egret which had been shot in the breast, but had dragged itself home to its nest, where it lay down and expired next to its young, which were calling for food. Little birds were seen rearing their bills in the nest waiting for the mother who never came. In many cases the young birds died of starvation or tottered over the edge of the nest and were killed.

"The pity is," said Sir Harry Johnston after the lecture, "that so many chambers of commerce—and notably that of London, which should sit in dust for it—back up this horrible trade. They are now in the position of the slave traders who 100 years ago backed up the system of slavery."

A member of the audience who had recently returned from New Guinea stated that during his residence there he had never seen any but old birds shot, because young birds did not carry the plumage needed.

WHAT IS BEING WORN IN LONDON.

CROWNS OF HATS MUCH HIGHER.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the big shops in the West End, the Autumn hats are proving delightfully interesting. Undoubtedly, some of the most attractive models are composed of Austrian velour, and the successful vogue which this hat acquired last Autumn is without doubt assured again this year.

They are seen in a wide variety of shapes, rather smaller than those which were our's last year, and the manufacturers have produced a range of very beautiful colours, including a warm rich red, as well as the ever popular purple, emerald and royal blue.

There is a marked tendency for the crowns of the new hats to be considerably higher, and in many cases they resemble nothing so much as the old fashioned sugar loaf hat.

FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

The butterflies, which were the feature of the latest summer hats, reappear in the Autumn Season, but the material in which they are produced varies considerably. The body of the insect is seen down, thus producing a delightfully soft appearance. The attenuss is produced in a abnormal length and it is obvious that grotesque effects hold the day. In fact, the butterfly has evolved some entirely conventional mounts, and a woman of fashion will have soon forgotten from whence came the inspiration for her latest hat novelty.

Some of the models show these fluffy mounts fixed in the immediate centre front with long prongs, which rear their wire-like length well above the high crown of the hat.

THE TAFFETA HAT.

For morning wear the taffeta hat is seen everywhere, and very serviceable it is. Taffeta is a material which in the hands of a skilful milliner, is capable of infinite possibilities, but it is well to take the precaution of always having one's hat made of a soft taffeta of excellent quality. The poorer make of this fabric cracks after very short usage, and the first damp day produces a very woe-begone appearance.

A "Watteau" Hat.

Our sketch illustrates a fascinating model of the "Watteau" description carried out in black velvet. The trimming is composed of a soft swathing of bright blue "faille" ribbon, finished in front with deep pink rose.

WOMEN TRAVELLERS.

ENTERPRISE AND HIGH IDEALS.

Tributes to the work of women in the field of travel and geographical discovery were paid at a dinner of the geographical section of the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly. Miss Pullen-Burry presided over a gathering of 150 guests.

"Our Guests" was proposed by the president, who remarked that they had many distinguished names amongst their members. Lady Bruce had returned with her husband to study sleeping sickness in Africa. Mary Gaunt was at present with the Celestials, and Agnes Herbert, their popular sportswoman and crack shot, had for the time being laid down her rifle and put on the wedding dress. (Laughter and cheers.) Amongst the travellers they welcomed back was Mrs. Bulstrode, who had been three months in Mongolia, and Mrs. Charlotte Cameron, who last winter circumnavigated Africa from port to port. She had had some thrilling experiences, and they were looking forward to her book of adventures with cannibals when she was dug out, being literally between the devil and the deep sea. (Laughter.)

Sir T. Holdish, in reply, said they had long known of the capacity and ability which women took into the field of geographical discovery, and therefore it seemed tardy justice to admit women to the Royal Geographical Society. However, it would not be long before the society would confer the highest distinction in its power, upon a lady geographer. (Hear, hear.) The spirit of enterprise and devotion to high ideals was as much alive amongst women as amongst men. Nature made men physically stronger than women, but when they came to endurance, keen power of observation, and especially patience, in waiting for results, they must give the palm to women. (Cheers.) They had shown lately they were prepared to endure the horrors of slow death from starvation in the hope of winning a martyr's crown in a cause they so strongly advocated. (Cheers.) He urged the necessity for solid assistance in the matter of geographical education.

As the result of a matinee given at the Finsbury Park Empire, in aid of the Islington Charities Association, a sum of £250 was obtained, and the building of a home for the nurses of the Great Northern Hospital will now be begun almost immediately.

STARTLING DESIGNS IN FOOTWEAR.

Shoes to gladden the heart of the fashionable lady and sadden the unfortunate individual who is obliged to foot the bill are the feature of the season at Home and in Paris.

Never before were there such creations. Gold and silver brocade, snakeskin, of scarlet or royal blue leather are used in the fashionable varieties, and the West End boot shops are gorgeous with colour.

One pair of shoes seen in a Bayswater window were of heliotrope and gold on a black satin ground. Another were fashionable of green and gold brocade, whilst gold and silver tinsel and kid shoes were numerous. In a Regent-street window stood a pair of shoes made of pale blue and gold brocade, with uppers of a darker blue corded silk with instep ribbons of the same colour.

Some of the specimen French heels are work of art. One was inlaid with tinny squares of mother of-pearl; another, in white, was tooled like an elegant book; whilst a highly-polished black heel was artistically inlaid with fine paste.

RINGS FOR PAUPER BRIDES.

Muriel Viscountess Helmsley has offered to continue the practice initiated by her mother, the late Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, of providing wedding rings for workhouse brides. Her offer has been accepted by the Ladies' Committee of the Lambeth Board of Guardians.

It is about thirty years since the late Lady Shrewsbury started work as an outside visitor to the lying-in wards at Lambeth. She found then that numbers of the patients were unmarried girls, many of whom would have been wives if sufficient money had been available for the purchase of the wedding ring and the marriage licence. It was to remedy this state of things that Lady Shrewsbury started the practice of providing wedding rings, and even clothes, for girls who were married before leaving the workhouse. This particular part of her work is now in the hands of Miss Maturin, a member of the Lambeth Girl's Aid Association, who works in co-operation with the Ladies' Committee of the Lambeth Board of Guardians.

ROSAMUND'S LETTER.

WITCHES AND WITCHERY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

There are so many interesting things happening in London just now that it is a little difficult to know which to describe. The most striking theatrical feature I have seen of late is "The Witch" at the St. James's Theatre. The story is brutal and horrible, but there is an idea behind it. Miss Lillian McCarthy won pity and praise by her wonderful and passionate acting. The play tells of the Dark Ages when witch-hunting was one of the diversions of the day. In one scene there was shown an assembly of prelates belonging to the newly established Protestant Church. One of the priests recounts with gusto how lucky he has been in witnessing quite a number of witch-burnings. A second priest laments that he in all his long life has only seen one witch burnt. Doubtless these cruel thoughts and fears, breed the very evil dreaded even more quickly than ideas of courage and love, breed courage and love. The quaking hatred of witchcraft in the mind of those who surrounded her, acted on the subconscious mind of the heroine of the play, and turned her into a witch. Anne, the heroine, a young and beautiful woman impersonated by Lillian McCarthy, enchants us. Yet she falls when she is tempted, but it was the spiritual atmosphere of terror and hatred she lived in that made a dinner of her. We pity her, for she is a woman given much to joyful activity yet driven by outer forces into misery and disaster—she was sold at seventeen to an old husband—throughout this violent, tragic play with its furies and ill-omens.

The first scene illustrates the hunting of a old hag by a crowd of soldiers and townspeople who have accused her of being a witch. She turns and bites one of the soldiers, but of course she is over-powered and is carried off to prison and the stake. Anne tries to hide the witch who has been her mother's friend. The witch tells Anne that her mother had once been accused of being a witch, but had died before she was finally caught. This sets Anne wondering whether perhaps she too had the same power over people as the witches, and she tries to cast a spell. She orders her husband's only son, whom she has learnt to love, into her presence in the middle of the night. He enters the room swinging to and fro as one hypnotised or walking in his sleep. From that moment Anne be lives she is a witch. The idea of power suggests the use of power, and the time comes, when mad with her passion for Martin, the stepson, she faces her husband with the terrible truth. It is the shock of her dreadful story on a sick man that kills him, not her will power alone, perhaps. In consequence of the death of Anne's husband his old mother, who has always hated Anne, denounces her in the cathedral as a witch and a murderer, when bishop, priests and people are assembled in the cathedral round the coffin of the dead man. The bishop asks Anne to swear her innocence on her husband and coffin, but she cannot go through the ordeal, her brain gives way. She gibbers horribly to the hidden corpse, and tells him in her mad revenge and that her power had killed him.

It is interesting at this period of history to look into the history of witch burning. In Europe throughout the Middle Ages, and apparently from the beginning of civilisation, witchcraft has been a penal offence. However, it was not till the time of Pope Innocent VIII that trials became common. Two Dominion monks wrote book called "Witch Hammer" in 1486, and from that date started a cruel anti-feminist crusade. These monks declared that the crimes of witchcraft and sorcery were mainly the work of women, and directly incited to the persecution of women. They announced that women were more easily duped by the devil, more revengeful and therefore more addicted to seeking the aid of the devil. Poor women rather than rich were, said the authors, more addicted to witchcraft, and the old rather than the young. The authors laid down the method which should be followed at the trials of witches and the use of tortures were commanded. Hundreds and hundreds of women were done to death, the feeble-minded and mentally afflicted were an easy prey, and the sane and healthy-minded became mad during the process of torture. It was dangerous for women to think in advance of the time in in which they lived, or to have independent opinions. It was especially dangerous to be endowed with those strange psychic gifts which are on the increase to-day. I suppose all those who are paid a guinea to tell fortunes would have been burnt a couple of hundred years ago.

ROSAMUND.

From the Poets.

ODE ON A GRECIAN URN.

Thou still unravished bride of quietness,
Thou foster-child of silence and slow time,
Sylvan historian, who canst thus express
A flowery tale more sweetly than our rhyme:
What leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape
Of deities or mortals, or of both,
In Tempe or the dales of Arcady?
What men or gods are these? What maidens loth?
What mad pursuits? What struggle to escape?
What pipes and timbrels? What wild ecstasy?

* * * *

O Attic shape! Fair attitude! With brede
Or marble men and maidens overwrought,
With forest branches and the trodden weed;
Thou, silent form, dost tease us out of thought
As doth eternity: Cold Pastoral!
When old age shall this generation wasts,
Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe
Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou sayest,
'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to to know.'

JOHN KEATS.

PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR LADY READERS OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WE have decided to present a valuable SEWING MACHINE from the workshops of the famous SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the lady who forwards us by JANUARY 10th, 1914, the largest number of coupons taken from the daily issues of the "Bombay Gazette." The coupon will appear every day, and the final result will be published in our issue of January 14th. The first coupon will be found below.

The machine which will be handed to the winner of the competition is a 5 DRAWER DROP HEAD CABINET of the latest design, and the value of it is Rs. 165. The machine may be seen at the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Coupons may be sent in at once, but none will be accepted after the last postal delivery on JANUARY 10TH.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRIZE COUPON.

Name of competitor (*Miss or Mrs.*) .....

Address .....

This coupon must be forwarded in an unmutilated condition to reach the "Bombay Gazette" Office by January 10th, 1914, at the latest.

Envelopes containing coupons must be addressed:
"BOMBAY GAZETTE," Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
with the words "Prize Coupon Competition" on the outside.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM.

For Sunburn, Prickly Heat, and all unnatural conditions of the skin due to hot, dry and dusty climates, use Icilma Cream—the famous English toilet preparation. Nothing else known can give the same clean cool comfort and velvety softness, *because* no other cream in the world contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water which stimulates the skin to normal healthy action. Contains no animal fat. Untouched by hand. Cannot grow hair.

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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chy. Lat. SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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